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VOL. VII. NO. 165 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1919. TWO ANNAS.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
16th ,,	Nellore	6,853	To Marseilles only
23rd ,,	Soudan*	6,696	
30th ,,	Nankin	6,853	

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.	
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single	816	756	696	576	516
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single	768	720	660	552	492
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738

250
375
230
345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August	Dilwara	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
13th Aug.	Karapara	E and S Africa. Noon. No. 1 A. Dock.
13th ,,	Linga	Karcab Direct.
15th ,,	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf

Sailings and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akiba Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Yukai Maru No. 2	J. Nakamura	2765	15th Aug.	20th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
Wasa Maru		2658	23rd Aug.	3rd Sept.
Ryuko Maru	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shinki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug	Japan
Suwa Maru	K. Tanji	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	20th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	— —	20th August	31st ,,	Japan.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	2nd Sept	12th Sept.	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).
For Freight, apply to:—
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Manager.
Sirsa Building, Ballard Road,
Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are Incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
Paid-up Capital £2,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,000,000
Capital and Reserve £3,715,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Branches:—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,00,225/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,51,09,515/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Proctor, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary—R. H. PARKER.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000
Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES STRIP SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 14th inst at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridas & Co., the selling agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda.
25 bales each 100 pcs strip susi of the Simplex Mills, No. K. 24, 23 inches, 24yds. 24lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 PACKAGES JANGBARI CLOTH OF THE PROSPECT MILLS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY the 14th inst at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Padamsy Vallabhdas & Co the selling agents of the Prospect Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Meghji Jagjiwan.
101 Packages each 25 pcs. Jangbari Cloth of the Prospect Mills, No. 701 inches 35, 30 yds. 7lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH COTTON.
THIS DAY THURSDAY the 14th inst at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat and on account and at the risk of Seth Chandmal Chaganmal.
100 bales Broach cotton.
The above goods are lying in the Krishna-lane godown of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.
On FRIDAY the 15th August, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come, 10 yards 50 inches.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. [illegible] number whatever may come, 10 yards 45 inches.
20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.
On SATURDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5¼lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 5¼lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 5¼lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 5¼lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE
Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.
Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25. I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOOD DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of hirda, bags of bajree, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of dall, bags of linseed, bags of dry chillies, bundles of gunnybags, cases of tea, bales of P. P. cotton, empty wooden casks, empty gas cylinders, tins of oil, bundles of coir ropes, bundle of bedding, bundle of iron, bundle of twine, case of medicine, cases of luggage, box of sand papers, wooden sleepers, box of stationery, bags of corid, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of jugree, bags of sugar, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SOKA POPLINS.
On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha M. H. Chagnlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji.
2 packages Soka Poplins No. 1500 bigger width.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August 1919.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES
WORTH
Rs. 200000
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS
ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY
AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages,
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, Mereque Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES OF GREY STANDARD SHIRTINGS (CALENDERED) OF THE CENTURY MILLS.
Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Century Mill's shop in Crimpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market the following bales of Grey Shirtings:
60 bales of 50 pieces each, Grey Standard Shirtings, Calendered 34in. by 37½ yards by 8½ lbs, quality No. B. 914.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery within 4 days from the sale-date, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 18th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles:—
Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.
Milner's and Godrej's safes, tins of colour, large sideboards, cabinets, cupboards.
The property of the late Karmalibhoy Moladina:—
One large size English safe.
By order of the Office concerned:—
8 cases (32 coils) twin lead cable (European make) representing 2 miles, size 1-18 inch.
By order of Lt.-Col. T. M. Kirkwood, President of Committee Adjustment Bombay, re: late Lieut. R. F. Cuerton, R.G.A.
Canvas hand trunk, steel trunks, field glasses in cases, cotton clothes, old boots, one B. S. A. Motor Cycle with side car and tools, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection
Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION

MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Teak and Blackwood Household New Design Made-to-order Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, Glassware, Platedware, Crockery, Dinner Service, Knives, Spoons and forks, Oliver Typewriter, etc.
Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, No 37, Reynolds Road, "Yule Villa," household furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, dinner wagon, screen, folding partition, very rich tapestry and velvet lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rocking chairs, double and single door mirror and penal almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers and tables, Oliver typewriter, hanging gown press, easy chairs, low chairs, piper table, garden chairs, Persian carpets, side tables, corner cabinets, meatsafe, cloth basket, show case, marble wash-hand tables, Roll top table, with crockery table lamps, Singer hand sewing machine, fancy Sharanpore teapoys, writing tables, palm stands, towel horses, hatstands, iron cots with mattresses, easels, revolving bookstand, brass tray, looking glass, cooking utensils, glassware, rich plated ware, spoons, forks, knives, crockery, dinner set, bath tub, etc.
Property of L. J. Frost, Esq., Manager, J. Crawford, Veterinary Surgeon of Bellasis Road, proceeding England.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of food faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bom bay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

WANTED—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL DROPS.—Best for Cholera, Dysentary, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, etc., etc., etc. Price Rs. 1/4 per Phial KING & CO., Hyderabad Dn. Agent. HEERALAL MOLJEE & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay. 3881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CLEARING CUSTOM CLERK. Apply stating qualification and salary expected to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3934

THE B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL—WANTED a qualified HOUSE SURGEON for this Institution. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY. 3944

WANTED—An EXPERT in Accountancy. Apply with testimonials to His Highness the CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJASAHEB of Kolhapur. 3863

WANTED.—An experienced BILL COLLECTOR with a guarantee of Rs. 2,000. Apply stating pay, to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3871

WANTED—Two experienced HANDS for agency business, Deolali and Bombay. Pay according to qualifications, cash security Rs. 500 each. Apply to PARTAP SINGH PUNJABI, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 3937

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE, knowing correspondence, typing and accounts and one MEHTA, knowing Gujarati pacca accounts and moderate English. Three years' binding and security essential. Apply personally INDIAN CLAIM AGENCY, Moos Building, Kalbadevi. 3932

WANTED—Two experienced MANAGING CLERKS and a SHORTHAND-TYPIST for an Attorney's office. Pay according to qualifications not exceeding Rs. 200 for the Managing Clerk, and Rs. 100 per measem for the Shorthand-Typist None need apply who have not had experience in an Attorney's office. Apply to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3923

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—MANAGER, for Sind Commercial Society, Limited, Sukkur, on salary of Rs. 75 to 100 p. m. according to qualifications rising to Rs. 150. Only those need apply who possess business capacity and who can run the Society on solid and progressive lines. The successful candidate will first be appointed on 6 months' probation when confirmed he will be required to give 3 years' binding and Rs. 2,000 personal security. Applications to reach the undersigned before 20th August, 1919. VIRUMAL BEGRAJ Chairman, Sind Commercial Society, Ltd., Sukkur. 3906

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9lbs Nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PYROHISITE (Mu O/2 87 o/o) Apply FOUJDAR BROS., Ajmi, C.P. 3931

FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3918

YOU can always rely upon our DUPLICATING SUNDRIES, STENCIL PAPERS, PENS, etc., to be quite fresh, we get them direct from the manufacturers. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. H

ANYTHING that you may require for your office.—Account books, letter papers, inks, files, etc., you will get at once if you phone up No. 145. Our delivery Service is efficient, the quality of our goods the best. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY."

FOR SALE.—One Automatic ELECTRIC BILGE 1in. Pump, 220 volts D.C. Capacity 15 gallons p.m. against 22 feet head. One Automatic Electric 3in. Sewage Ejector, 220 volts D.C. Capacity 150 gallons p.m. against 15 feet head; One HORIZONTAL SPLIT, 3in. pump. Capacity 150 gallons p.m. against 135 feet with extended Bedplate but without motor EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO., Karachi. Telegrams—"Electric, Karachi"& 3909

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET from 16th September next Large STABLE situate at No. 6 Morland Road, Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. Suleman Mirza & Co. Apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3797

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

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Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 15th August, 1919, to TUESDAY, 2nd September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1919. 3742

NOTICE

THE GRASS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that hereafter from 1st September, 1919, all the Hay Merchants will observe Sunday Holidays. Mahaluxmi Grass Yard, Grass Godowns, Grant Road, Grass Godowns and all the Hay Merchants Offices will be closed regularly every Sunday.
11th August, 1919.
V. P. BHILADWALLA,
Hon. Secretary.
3900

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
Sewri-Wadala Street Scheme.
(Scheme No. 57.)

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the Above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward F. of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—
On the North-East and East—The Harbour Branch Railway,
On the South—Proceeding form East to West—Sewri Road, Sewri Cemetery. Properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2264 (part), 2262 (part), 2261 (part), 2449 (part), 2479 2467 (part), 2468, 2466 (part) and 2125 part.
On the West—Bhoiwada Road, the Spring Mill Chawls, Naigam Road, Wadala Road and Matunga Road.
On the North-West—The Tansa Main, but excluding from such area the Acworth Leper Asylum, the major portion of the Spring Mills, the Anti-tuberculosis Sanitorium and two mosques bearing F Ward Numbers 2258 (5) and 3322 (2).
2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, maps (Plans Nos. 250, 251 and 252 dated 30th May 1919) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1919. 3549

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, 1919.

THE 4th EXTRA MEETING, advertised to take place on August 20th, will be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST, 19th, this day being a Public Holiday.
The Special Race Trains will be run on Tuesday at the usual advertised times.
Handicaps for this day will be published by 2 p.m and Forfeits at 6 p.m. on Sunday, August 17th.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 12th August, 1919. 3935

THE GANESH FLOUR MILLS COY., LTD., DELHI.

THE Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Delhi, have received complaints of a man by name Babu Takhtram, having posed as Agent of the Co., authorised to accept orders for the Co., and of his having obtained money from dealers on the said representation. The Co. therefore notifies for general information that he is not so authorised either to accept orders or to receive money. He was appointed by the Co. on 10th March, 1919, to travel and secure orders for the acceptance of the Co., on three months' trial, and his services having proved unsatisfactory he was dismissed on 1st July, 1919. 3930

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY, Purchased the Lloyd Saw Mills Company (formerly known as Adams Sawing and wood-working Mills), situated at Reay Road, near Kalachowkie, from its owners and will continue all sort of sawing work as hitherto carried on by its late owners. All communications relating to the mill should be addressed to the Mill.

A. J. M. JEEVANJEE.
Bombay, 12th August, 1919. 3936

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 20,000 rft of water tables and 40,000 rft of setstones or fractions thereof not being less than 5,000 and 10,000 running feet respectively, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 21st day of August 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, 13th August, 1919. 3943

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

THAT the Articles of Association of the Company be and they are hereby altered in the manner following:—

(1) After Article 57, the following article and undermentioned heading shall be added.

TWO MEETINGS CONVENED BY ONE NOTICE.

57A. Where it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution, the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice, and it is to be no objection to such notice that it only convenes the 2nd meeting contingently on the Resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the 1st meeting.

(2) In Article 81 for the word "fifteen" the word "thirty" (and for the "thirty" the word "fifty") shall be substituted.

(3) In Article 116, for the words "31st day of December, the words "30th day of September" and for the words "30th day of June," the words "31st day of March" shall be substituted.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

Dated 6th August, 1919.
By order of the Board,
RAGAVJI MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.
3804

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA SOONDERJI DEVCHAND, of Bombay has agreed to sell to our client Mr. RAMDAS MADAVJI, the Madras Merchant Press and all the land hereditaments and premises on which it is situated and described in the schedule below.
Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, partnership, share, lien, lease or otherwise in the said Press and in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land with the Cotton Press Buildings and godowns thereon and bearing Old Survey No. 16, and New Survey No. 260, situate, lying and being in the village of Palladum in the Taluk of Palladum in the Registration District of Coimbetore bounded on the North by Soldierkhana and by Government Public Road and by a public well, on the East by Government vacant land, on the East by Traveller's Bungalow and by Pongiani Ammall Temple, on the West by Suntapeta (Public Bazaar) and containing in the whole 1.92 acres or thereabouts.
Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.
SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.
Attorneys for the Purchaser Mr. Ramdas Madavji. 3949

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai OOMABAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rao Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.
Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, gift, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Estate at Clive Road without the Fort and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,328 (one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Sholapur Street, on or towards the South by Poona Street, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by Clive Road aforesaid together with the messuages, tenements, premises or godowns, etc., standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 4857-59 and Street Nos. 59, 61 and 63.
Dated at Bombay this 13th day of August, 1919.
FORBES & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3940

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 956 of 1915, wherein BIABAI, wife of Sidik Sajan, is the Plaintiff and HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA and others are Defendants. All persons having any claim against the said property, by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tank Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 479.85 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 16335, Old Survey No. 1/693 and New Survey No. 4/3712 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property next hereinafter described, on or towards the West by Gorupdev Road, on or towards the North by the property next hereinafter described, on or towards the South by the Tank Bunder Road.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate near the Tank Bunder and on the East of Gorupdev Road, without the Fort, and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,392.5 square yards or thereabouts (being portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 2,790 square yards) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. B/16296, Old Survey No. 1/693 and New Survey No. 3B/3712 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dawood Mahomed, on or towards the West partly by the property firstly above described, partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Jan Mahomed and partly by Gorupdev Road, on or towards the North by the property of Noor Mahomed Jan Mahomed, on or towards the South by the Tank Bunder Road and the said premises with premises firstly described are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 7722 (1), 7722 (1a) 7722(1B), 7722 (2), 7723 (1), 7723 (2), Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B, 2AB, 4 and 4A.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1919.
SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3919

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHHAGANLAL DULLABHDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, who died at Ketdi, near Rajula, in Kathiawar ..... Deceased.
BHAGWANDAS DULLABHDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the above-named deceased, residing at New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, an Executor, according to the tenor of the Will of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.
The 29th day of July, 1919.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3929

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Mr. HAJI TAR MAHOMED ABBA SHERIFF, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, grift, inheritance or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY
All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of the Bazar Gate Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 63, New No. 5806, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 8619, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2124, Street Nos. 139, 141, 143 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Wasanji Haribhoy and on or towards the West by the said Bazar Gate Street, and which premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.
CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3939

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHIM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JANARDHAN DAMODAR GUGATE has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the schedule hereto to our client.
Any person having any claim or interest by way or sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the pension and tax tenure situate, lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of the plot of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 491, New No. 4327, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 1/162 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5388, Street Nos. 63, 63A and 64 and containing by admeasurement 25, 69.25 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Nathu Valji bearing S. No. 174 and partly by the property of J. M. Olivera being Survey No. 174, on or towards the West partly by the property of B. N. Karondikar and partly by the property of N. N. Ketkar, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulla Allisaheb Coor and on or towards the South by the property of J. M. Olivera bearing Survey No. 174 and beyond that public passage.
Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.
PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3948

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in the columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
GAIETY CINEMA
A new Turn of Variety Entertainment
Smith and Bella Jackson
ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGROES
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Buck Dancing, Wing Dancing & Coon Songs
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Her new Songs and Oriental Dances
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Box	Rs.	8 0 0
Orchestra (first five rows)	„	3 0 0
First class (rear Orchestra)	„	2 0 0
Balcony	„	1 0 0
Second Class	„	0 8 0
Third Class	„	0 4 0

NOTE TIME
Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10, Sat. 1 Show at 6-45, Sun. 2 Shows at 8-15 & 10.
Mon., Tues. & Wednesday 1 Show at 6-45.

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Daily at 6-30 p. m.
A FAMOUS AUTHOR ON THE SCREEN!
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This oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate ones mind.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT at 9-30 **"YES UNCLE"** A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts.

Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

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To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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AS "MATHIAS" IN

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The first and only picturization of this World-Famous Drama which has run continuously for nearly 50 years on the speaking stage.—First produced in Paris in 1869—by SIR HENRY IRVING in London in 1871—by every actor of note ever since—now immortal-ized on the Screen in 1918 by America's greatest character actor.

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HOOTMON—*Comic.*

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IS AN AMUSEMENT PAR EXCELLENCE.

Four shows, Nightly, 5-15: 7-0; 8-5; and 10-30.

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opposite West-End Cinema,

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BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY FLOODS IN MIDNAPORE.

BREACHES IN EMBANKMENT OF COSSYE RIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Heavy floods and inundations have occurred in the district of Midnapore. Breaches in the embankment of the Cossye river near Pnskura in consequence of high flood are reported, since Friday last; the neighbouring villages are under water. On receiving the news the District Magistrate had been to the spot to see that the threatened villages are not washed away. All precautionary measures are being taken. A reserve police force is watching that the villagers do not cut the bund to drain off the excess water. The gauge reading of Mohunpur lock, on the other side of the Costye, off Midnapore town, went to show that water reached several inches above the old mean sea level. Reports of damages to embankment have been received from various places. Owing to the Cossye flood at Kamalpur two conspicuous breaches have occurred, one about 50 feet in length and the other about 100 feet in width. In many other places water is leaking through the bunds. Flood was reported to have subsided considerably during the last two days again. Since this morning the water in the Cossye is increasing on account of heavy rainfall of last night.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 12th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.779	Inch.
Temperatue of Air	81.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	"
Dew Point	75.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.822	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0	"
Minimum do.	79.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind	227	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.09	Inches
Total fall during month	2.05	"
Do. do. year	50.00	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th.	0.02	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	13	m	0	27	5	13	m	5	54 15 7
Thur.	14	m	0	26a	28	10	14	m	6	28a 16 6
		m	0	41	27	10		m	6	32 15 10
Fri.	15	m	1	2a	28	10	15	m	7	2a 16 1
		m	1	24	27	11		m	7	11 16 4
Sat.	16	m	1	36a	28	7	16	m	7	39a 15 11
		m	2	9	27	9		m	7	53 17 3
Sun.	17	m	2	15a	28	0	17	m	8	21a 15 11
		m	2	58	27	3		m	8	39 18 4
Mon.	18	m	2	58a	27	3	18	m	9	11a 16 3
		m	3	54	26	7		m	9	33 19 6
Tues.	19	m	3	48a	26	4	19	m	10	11a 16 8
		m	4	48a	26	0		m	10	49 20 6
		m	5	4	26	6		m	11	28a 17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 13 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 19m.	Sunset 7h.	8m.
" 14 (Thursday	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h.	8m.
" 15 (Friday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h.	7m.
" 16 (Saturday	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h.	6m.
" 17 (Sunday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h.	6m.
" 18 (Monday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h.	5m.
" 19 (Tuesday)	6h. 21m.	" 7h.	4m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in the east Punjab; Delhi reports 1.40in. and Ambala 0.22in. The sky is overcast at these stations, but is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in slight excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west of the division; Mainpuri reports 1.20in. and Jhansi 0.90in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency being greatest in the area of rain.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana and are moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east of the division; Jubbulpore has had 1.42in., Saugor 1.06in., Nagpur 0.30in., Chanda 0.17in. and Raipur 1.10in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity remains below normal in the south-western districts. Day temperature is below the average at Raipur and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Karkar reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The influence of the depression which lay over Bengal is more marked to-day and it appears to have begun to move towards the north of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces and has been nearly general except in the western districts; nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab and the west of the United Provinces. Elsewhere there has been practically no rain and the monsoon continues weak.

Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces, but may diminish in the east Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th August, 1919.

The disturbance over Deltaic Bengal has intensified without moving appreciably. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East and Malabar, while a few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and on the east Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein four inches; Akyab five; Toungoo, Yamethin three-quarters; Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Calcutta, Burdwan two; Sangor Island four; Sambalput two; Gaya, Naya Dumka one; Gorakhpur one and a half; Benares a quarter; Meerut one; Roorkee four; Sialkot, Murree three-quarters; Nowgong, Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13th OF AUG 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (12th)	99.7	88.4	75	..	..	..
Jask	95.3	84.1	84	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	93.1	86.7	87	..	0	—0.16
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.4	82.0	75	..	6.12	+2.48
Rawalpindi	93.7	79.2	81	..	24.58	+11.32
Lahore	95.9	82.5	79	..	13.12	+3.78
Hissar	99.8	78.5	71	..	3.71	—2.52
Ambala	91.3	76.0	93	0.22	16.99	+2.16
Delhi	89.1	77.6	92	1.40	7.98	—6.66
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.2	77.3	86	0.03	22.10	+7.19
Mainpuri	82.8	76.2	87	1.20	17.78	+3.81
Jhansi	82.9	74.2	86	0.90	35.46	+14.35
Cawnpore	85.4	78.3	85	..	18.56	+0.5
Allahabad	86.3	78.4	82	..	21.97	+1.18
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.7	81.4	68	..	0.20	—1.66
Karachi	82.7	77.0	91	..	1.75	—3.14
Ajmer	85.4	74.3	79	..	8.71	—3.16
Jaipur	89.2	74.4	81	0.01	12.96	—0.23
Kotah	92.0	77.6	70	..	12.71	—3.94
Mount Abu	69.0	62.4	95	..	47.62	+9.46
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.0	76.1	87	..	5.33	—4.72
Dwarka	84.9	78.9	85	..	5.50	—5.22
Veraval	81.1	78.1	91	..	7.55	—5.66
Rajkot	90.6	78.0	82	0.02	19.42	+1.35
Bhavnagar Para	84.2	79.8	70	..	6.83	—7.70
Surat	86.5	78.3	81	..	27.04	—1.93
Ahmedabad	93.1	77.9	92	..	17.07	—3.88
Deesa	89.1	76.7	79	..	27.06	+11.98
Neemuch	85.3	72.1	75	..	16.07	+0.05
Indore	84.1	72.5	84	..	28.55	+9.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	75.8	72.8	94	1.42	43.16	+9.51
Saugor	79.8	74.4	95	1.06	27.52	+0.56
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	87.2	75.1	72	..	15.24	—1.40
Akola	87.1	76.0	66	..	19.02	+0.82
Amraoti	86.2	74.9	72	..	13.11	—5.64
Nagpur	84.7	73.9	87	0.30	34.00	+6.34
Chanda	85.3	74.2	84	0.17	25.09	+4.99
Raipur	81.9	73.8	94	1.10	45.12	+16.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	79.5	80	0.08	49.89	—0.88
Ratnagiri	84.1	76.9	77	0.01	69.68	—3.12
Marmugoa	84.0	..	89	0.05	55.61	—5.82
Karwar	84.5	76.4	86	0.10	81.79	—6.38
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.1	73.6	65	..	10.12	—0.73
Ahmednagar	86.8	69.7	63	..	9.03	—0.95
Poona	82.5	71.9	80	..	9.32	—5.06
Sholapur	92.6	73.0	57	..	11.51	+0.58
Bijapur	86.4	69.7	73	..	5.05	—1.35
Belgaum	76.1	66.7	93	0.13	28.46	—7.45
Aurangabad	76.4	72.2	74	..	10.11	—4.26
Nizamabad(Indur)	91.9	70.8	67	..	14.97	—5.45
Hyderabad	90.4	73.6	72	..	14.94	+1.05
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.0	74.8	86	0.07	66.16	—19.45
Calicut	83.8	76.1	93	0.03	61.69	—12.50
Cochin	84.4	75.8	84	0.28	59.78	+1.47
Colombo	85.0	78.3	87	0.02	11.05	—3.50
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	80.2	64	..	12.85	—0.61
Bellary	90.1	74.1	57	..	2.27	—2.36
Cuddapah	97.1	79.4	64	..	14.17	+4.93
Madras	99.5	82.1	58	..	9.03	+1.34
Bangalore	82.3	64.8	86	0.01	8.41	—0.69
Coimbatore	89.7	71.0	76	..	2.71	—1.02
Trichinopoly	99.7	78.2	57	..	5.78	+1.98
Negapatam	98.6	79.1	69	..	5.07	+0.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th August, 1919, was 29.912 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

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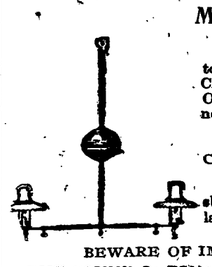

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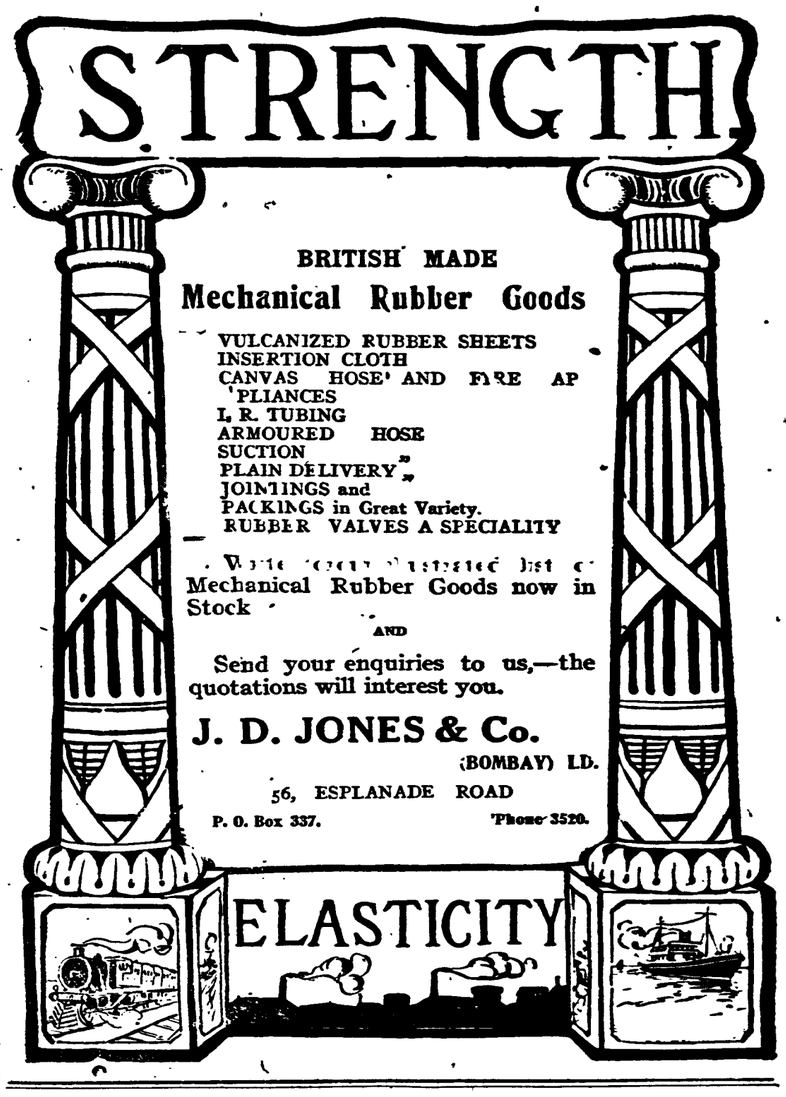

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Aug. 11th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Imports	1,000
Mid. American Spot	19.48
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	31.05
Jan.	31.98
Mar.	32.02
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. Oct. Jan.	Not received

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.20
Sept.	19 45
Oct.	19 60
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	19.92
Jan.	19.98
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	20.04
April	Not quoted.
May	Not quoted

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.34
Sept.	19.52
Oct.	19.69
Nov	19.79
Dec.	19.88
Jan.	19.97
Feb	19.99
Mar.	20.01
April	20.02
May	20.02
June	20.02
July	20.02

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	30.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 11th

M.G. Bengal Good	14.25
,, ,, Fully Good	14.75
,, ,, Fine	15.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.10
,, Broach Good	17.35
,, ,, Fully Good	17.60
,, ,, Fine	17.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York Oct.	31.39—13
,, ,, Jan.	31.53—61
,, ,, March	31 53—62
Spot Cotton at New York	31.90—75
,, ,, Orleans	31.28—50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	31 13—59
,, ,, Jan.	31.07—62
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.31.50
Silver Commercial Bars	112½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 11th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	58 1/2
,, 2 months hence	58 9/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent / since 6th April 1917.
Discount Bank 3 m/st. 3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, 4 3/4
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
,, 7 days market loans 3 1/8
Consols 2½ % 51½
Rupee Paper 3½ % 58
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans 61½
Government Securities 4% 82½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 33.05

WAR LOAN.

London, Aug. 11th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86
4½ % 1925—1945	£88
5 % New	£94 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 11th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80
Australian Wheat and La Plata Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted 660
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurserai, 416 lb. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal 1120
Tone of Linseed—Inactive.
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Nom. Buyers 1040
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quoted 540
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value 880

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English best Selected Copper	£106½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Braziers	£148
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	41½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers Nominal 56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Vaule 2/5½
Plantation First Later Crepe Aug. Paid 1/11½
Tone:—Closing quietly.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Owing to the market being occupied with the settlement the Marwadi bazaar did not open until 1 p.m., the rate for Fully Good Broach August being Rs. 486. The decline was due to reports of New York Monday closing 73 points lower. After touching Rs. 483 the price gradually advanced to Rs. 493, and then gave way to Rs. 487. The report regarding the decline in New Rork was correct. Later on fluctuations occurred between Rs. 487 and Rs. 450, the latter being the rate at 5 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 489. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 486, advanced to Rs. 496, and after further changes closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

Business in New Crop Oomras and Bengals will commence on the 25th instant. Nothing is yet settled about New Crop Broach.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach August	499
Fully Good Bengal September	383
Fine Oomras September	459
Good Southerns August	462
Good Southerns Sept.-Oct.	452

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 13TH AUGUST 1919.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach August	489
Fully Good M.G. Bengal Sept.	373
Fine M.G. Oomras Sept.	439
Good M.G. Southerns August	442

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	388	373	355	Ready
M.G Sind Punjab	..	383	368	350	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	457	439	417	..	,,
Central Provinces	472	454	432	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	..	496	489	470	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	462	442	,,
Sawginned Dharwar	..	..	496	489	479	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following ar receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	11,107 bales.
Wheat	4,052 Cwts.
Linseed	8,553 ,,
Rape, etc.	2,171 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,517 ,,
Poppyseed	499 ,,
Groundnuts	2,636 ,,
Castorseed	3,974 ,,
Rice	75 653 ,,
Myrabollams	1,020 ,,
Cottonseed	20,735 ,,
Mdwraseed	140 ,,
Gram	238 ,,
Jowar	243 ,,
Maize	226 ,,
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 13th.

	Ready	Bazaar Terms.	6-0 p.m. Ball Delivery.
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-85	..	71 0 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	..	72 0 0	....
,, Karachi Bangla	..	73 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	20 12 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore	..	21 0 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	21 4 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	..	25 8 0	25 12 0
,, ,, Thin	..	24 8 0	25 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15	..	128 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	..	126 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	..	124 0 0	....
,, Black	..	116 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	25 8 0	26 8 0
Groundnuts	..	126 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	..	10 4 0	....
Barley	..	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	..	26 0 0	....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 13th.

	Rate. Rs. as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 6
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 3
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 13th

Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 10 13/32
Fcs. Demand	202½
American Dollars	256
Hongkong	206½
Shanghai	316
Japan	126
Singapore	128½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-7-0

EXCHANGE.

D. D. on France 303.
Credit 3 Mnd/s 317-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 127.
60 D/St. Japan Rs. 120/4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 204/12.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 316
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 128/4.
D. D. on New York Rs. 251

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,575, Swan 852/8, Simplex 755, Madhowji 2,947/8, Shapurji 245, Fazulbhoy 945, Currimbhoy 492/8, Kastoorchand 1,435, Kohinoor 2,100, Crescent 280, Century 607/8, By. Dyeing 1,980, Cen. Mining 42, Cen. India 2,770, Colaba 2,320, Coorla 950, David 877/8, Finlay 745, Katni Ord 350, Katni Defd 1,775, Shivrajpur 44, By. Burma 1,115, Bt. Burma Petro. 30, By. Tramway 782/8, By Steam 527/8, Tata Ord 240, Tata Old Defd. 1,150, Tata New Defd. 540 pr, Tata New Ord 120 pr, Tata Hydro 1,460, Tata Oil 400.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. 31 p.a.	Quotation sett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	16%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	2,215
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,930
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	178
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,40
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	8%	58
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	..	7%	52
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	28
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	..	..	90
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%	97
Mercantile Bank .. 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
,, 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	..	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	£25	..	20%	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	575
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	112
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5%	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	90
Futeh-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	60
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5%	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4%	90
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	76
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4%	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4%	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct	5%	100
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	5%	151
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5%	98
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug	9½%	535
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	..	4%	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
				Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	100
Akola	100	..	5	125
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	80	1,200
Bombay United	250	..	25	1,200
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	612½
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	150	2,770
Central India O.	100	May-Nov.	20	330
Central India F.	500	May-Nov	6%	630
China	1,000	April-Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	2,320
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	30	950
Crescent	250	..	20	280
Currimbhoy	250	..	30	492½
David	250	..	60	877½
Dawn	250	..	30	255
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	300
Emperor Edward	200	do.	35	2,250
Fazulbhoy	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	952½
Framji Petit	250	May	75	1,000
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct.	Nil.	745
Gold Mohor	250	..	125	1,300
Globe	500	..	Nil.	160
Hindustan	1,000	April Oct.	100	1,100
Hyderabad Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	265
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	990
Indo-China Mfg.	100	Mar.-Sept.	..	250
Indore Malwa	1,000	April-Oct.	17½	3000
Jamshed Manufg.	550	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	190
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	April Oct.	40	1,000
Kesoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,425
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	100	1,470
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	700	4,500
Kohinoor	500	May-Sept.	70	2,100
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,680
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr	125	2,947½
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,100
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	1,000
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,200
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	255
Monarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	400	3,700
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	470
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,175
Pabaney	250	..	Nil	225
Petit	250	..	55	677½
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	60	730
Planet Mill	100	..	5	185
Premier	65	..	Nil	92½
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	4	220
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	950
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	460
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	245
Shahapore	1,000	do.	250	3,000
Simplex	100	June.-Dec.	100	755
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,950
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	852½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,575
Tata O	500	..	5½	1,425
Tata P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill	500	..	..	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	75	1,000
F	500	..	7	105
Western India	1,000	..	150	715
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. 31 p.a.	Quotation sett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs
Andhra Valley O	500	..	4%	1,035
Andhra Valley P	1,000	..	4%	725
Ahmedabad Misc.	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	160
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bamangua	5	..	4%	4.12
Back Bay Bath	50	..	4	56
Badham Pile	70	..	10	105
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	30
Brick and Tile	100	..	Nil.	60
By. Burma T. Corporia	125	..	25	1,115
By. Burma T. Corporia New Issue Rs	125	..	..	400 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct	..	30
By. Electric Supply F. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	510	..	8	164
B'by Ice Mfg.	510	..	10½	782½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	2	12
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	2,050
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Oct.	6%	230
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	..	2	50/12
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	10	..	4	42
The Eastern O	500	April	42%	485
Chemical Co. Dbh	16	..	6%	23
Indian Cement Co.	1½	..	Nil.	50
Katni Cement O	250	..	20	517½
D	40	..	6½	350
P	100	..	7½	1,275
Indian Cotton Oil Co. Q100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
P200	200	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	16	215
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	100	Oct.	30%	227½
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	105
Kirkamsee Landing Rs. 75	200	..	..	170
Marsha & Co.	100	July	8	148
McKennon Ltd.	100	..	20	93
Moreland Price Co.	100	..	4%	375
Marriage Price Co.	100	..	7½	84
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	235
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	530
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	40	42½
Shivrajpur Syndetc.	10	..	4	975
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	44
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	117
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	100
	75	Sept.	5	150
Tata Iron&Steel Co. D	20	..	20	240
	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	1,150
Tata Iron Or (NI)80 Dif (,,)90	75	..	..	140
Tata Hydro Elec. O	400	..	..	140
P	1,000	Jan.	5%	750
,, "Iron" Pref (second)	1,000	..	7	1,460
Tata Hydro Deb. con Fs	10	..	100	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,000	April-Oct	51%	6% prm.
Telephone Co.	50	June	50%	315
Tata Oil Mills 60	50	..	4	310
,,—Def. B—Cum Dfv.	100	..	..	405 prm.
,,—Def Div				

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	180
Fort	475	Nov.	50	850
Godavery Valley	100	..	8	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	690
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging. & P. Co. Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	..	20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil	105
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	16	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

WORLI-KOLIWADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter appearing in your issue of the 1st August, from one Rev. Romi De Sylva, will you be good enough to offer me the hospitality of the columns of your popular paper to reply thereto? Before the general meeting in question to which your correspondent takes exception, was called, a circular letter of 17th July, 1919, was sent round to the nine patels who are the leaders of the fishermen community at Worli, informing them of the proposed meeting and requesting them to attend at Shri Golpadevi temple with their followers. According to usage town crier was also sent round to inform the villagers who had received notices from the Trust, of the proposed meeting. Over a thousand villagers including a number of influential Christian residents attended the meeting, including six of the patels and the resolutions reported in your issue of the 25th July were duly passed.

Just when the meeting was dissolved a Christian came with a message from your correspondent to the effect that the latter desired to see the president. The president, however, refused to obey the message, but, about 8 or 9 Kolis went to the chapel of your correspondent and informed him of the result of the meeting. From what took place at the chapel it appears that Rev. Father was averse to entrust the work of making the necessary representation to proper authorities in connection with the proposed acquisition by the Trust to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Solicitors, as resolved upon at the meeting at Shri Golpadevi temple and as your correspondent's suggestion that the work should be entrusted to another firm of Solicitors did not meet with any response, he seems to have rushed to the press.

Until recently there were two factions in the fishermen community, one being led by patels including a Christian Koli and the other by three patels. But in April last agreement was arrived at between all the patels in the Court of Mr. B. N. Athavle and all differences existing between the said patels were made up at the intervention of the learned magistrate and all the patels agreed to live in harmony in future. The said agreement is recorded in the Magistrate's Judgment dated the 16th April, 1919. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the Rev. Father should have referred to the two factions in a matter which concerns the common interest of all the Patels and their people; and his attempt to interfere in the affairs of the people with whom he is not in any way concerned is to say the least unwise.

The facts stated above speak for themselves, and the Rev. Father would be well advised to confine his attention to the service of Christ leaving the natural leaders of the people to fight their battles.—Yours, etc.,

KISAN KASHINATH NAKLIWA,
Secretary and Treasurer.

UNFORTUNATE CIVIL SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to publish the following in a corner of your esteemed daily? I know very well that you valiantly fight for the amelioration of any grievance.

There are many Civil Sub-Asst. Surgeons who were taken on temporary military duty in the early part of the European War which is now happily a thing of the past. Consequently many of them are finishing their fifth year of temporary duty.

They have been working under innumerable difficulties, the least of which is not their pay which is incomparably small, especially when viewed in the light of the pay of the clerks working under them, and their lucky temporary commissioned brothers. Under these painful circumstances, will it be too much to expect the authorities to revert them to Civil side at the earliest opportunity? The writer is aware of the fact that many have been reverted. But, that is no reason why the unfortunates—among which the undersigned is one—should not get an honourable reversion for which they have been waiting so long.—Yours, etc.,

CIVIL SUB-MEDIC.

INDIAN PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The condition of the Indian Press is going darly from bad to worse and in regard to that appeals have been made by the Press Association of India requesting the authorities concerned to repeal the present coercive Press Act of India, which has gagged many a press and muzzled many editors up to now. As a matter of fact, the freedom of the press is the essential birth-right of a nation, and it is, therefore, the fundamental duty of the people of India to see that the freedom of the Press is restored to them.

We have not yet forgotten the hard fight, Mr. Horniman had carried on during his stay in India for repealing the Press Act, but alas, his appeals were not heeded by the Government of India. During the last six months, how regretful has it been to note that the number of papers brought low by the rigorous administration of the Press Act, and God alone knows many still may be awaiting the attention of the Government for the same purpose.

The "Maharashtra" has already been warned by the C. P. Government for having published an article on the Punjab situation, and in reply, the "Maharashtra" has boldly stated that it had published only the opinions expressed by other papers in the said article.

One cannot imagine as to how long will this executive weapon continue to exist in the midst of the civilized people of India. Is the freedom of the Press, I ask, enjoyed in this country as much as in England? The first thing that the Indian Press, therefore, wants is freedom, and let us hope that it will be granted to it considering its great services to the Crown during the great war, and thus, the present dangerous position of the Press will be cast aside for ever.—Yours, etc.,

UMRIGAR.

Bombay, August 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12.

S. S. City of Calcutta, Rigby, Birkenhead, July 18.
S. S. Shushtar, Parry, Jeddah, Aug. 1.
S. S. Wisely, Ruthen, Samarang, July 7.

Aug. 13.

S. S. Mandala, Swanson, London, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13.

S. S. Varzin, Cleugh, Marseilles.
S. S. Shinryu Maru, Mori, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Karapara, Downing, Durban, etc.
S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.
S. S. Rajput, Revenscroft, Rangoon.
S. S. Risaldar, Robb, Bassein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. City of Calcutta, Rigby, Calcutta.
S. S. Titan, Yarwood, Calcutta and Singapore.
S. S. Ula, Diamond, Rangoon etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nankin for London, etc.
Steamer Griqua for Hull, etc.
Steamer City of Chester for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain H. V. Rigby, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and 103 cabin passengers, which port she had left on the 18th ultimo.

S. S. Shushtar:—The P. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shushtar, 1,718 tons, Captain D. E. Parry, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 7 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 1st instant.

S. S. Wisely:—The steamer Wisely, 2,717 tons, Captain W. Ruthen, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Samarang, with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on the 7th ultimo.

S. S. Mandala:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Mandala, 5,170 tons Captain C. J. Swanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and 105 cabin passengers, which port she had left on the 18th idem.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karchi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Risaldar:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Risaldar, 3,092 tons, Captain G. P. Robb, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bassein, with ballast.

S. S. Rajput:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Rajput, 3,614 tons, Captain A. D. Revenscroft, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain H. V. Rigby, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with passengers.

S. S. Titan:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Titan, 5,730 tons, Captain W. Yarwood will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta and Singapore, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain F. Diamond, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Malabar Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 8th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 13th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hadoo	Calcutta	16-8-19	J F & Co
B Ilford	Hull	15-8-19	T M & Co
D & E Pamaystes Offside	N F	N F	Graham & Co
F Milsuki Maru	Kobe	20-8-19	G S Kaisha
G Dwarka	N F	N F	M M & Co
H Vencremen	N F	N F	W Chandwani
K Aras	Abadan	16-8-19	S W & Co
L Purnea	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Ula	Rangoon	14-8-19	W & Co
Q Ultonia	N F	N F	H S Shantaray & Co

MERRWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Clan Alpine	Antwerp	N F	J Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	N F	N F	K N & Co
Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	Marmagoa	13-8-19	K N & Co
Ismore	N F	N F	K N & Co
Satrungi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	N F	13-8-19	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Griqua	Hull	16-8-19	J Finlay & Co
2 Boats of Hankow			W & A Grahame & Co
3 Kowek			M M & Co
4 Shustar	Jeddah	16-8-19	P G Shushtary
7 Akbar	Jeddah	16-8-19	T M & Co
8 Mull	Hull	30-8-19	Balli Bros.
11 Dyratalawa	Hull	15-8-19	W & A G & Co
12 Rankin	London	30-6-19	M M & Co
16 Kasan	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Baroda	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Calcutta	Calcutta	14-8-19	M M & Co
4 Assam Castle	Port said	15-8-19	W & A G & Co
5 Manila	Rangoon	17-8-19	W & A G & Co
9 Queda	N F	N F	M & Co
7 Circassia	Liverpool	21-8-19	W & A G & Co
8 City of Chester	Karachi	22-8-19	K N & Co
9 Karagola	E & S Africa	25-8-19	M M & Co
10 Titan	Yokohama	14-8-19	W A G & Co
11 Nellore	London	18-6-19	M M & Co
12 & 13 War Isis	London	18-8-19	D R I M Offside
12 Narala	Basra	16-8-19	M M & Co
13 War Prince	N F	N F	T M & Co
14 Je

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, August 18.

Homeward English Mail closes at 9 a.m. (for unregistered correspondence) at G. P. O.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 30

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 50
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	9 30	7 0

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis will conduct a class in English on Mr. Tilak's Gita Rahasya to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a Study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street. Fort this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the "Great Initiates."

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

The Secretary of the Sabha informs us that Pandit Krishna Mohanji Sharma Vartantik and Mr. Liladhar Valji Dholi have become Life Members of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha.

ENGLISH WOMEN AND NATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

On behalf of Hindu Mahila Samaj, a public lecture in Marathi on "The part played by the English women in the National advancement" will be delivered by Mr. G. K. December at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 16th instant at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

FATMAHBAI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of July the total number of patients treated at the above dispensary was 9,634 of whom 3,604 were males, 3,092 females, and 2,938 children.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the old boys of the above Society's New English School was held on Monday the 11th instant, when it was resolved to form a Union to be called "The New English School Old Boys' Union." A committee has been appointed to draft rules and regulations to be submitted before a General Body on a date to be announced later.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the departure of the next Homeward English Mail steamer Nellore has been postponed to Monday, the 18th instant, the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office will be as follows:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 9 a.m. on Monday, 18-8-1919.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 2 on each article, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Monday, 18-8-1919.

Registered correspondence up to 7 a.m. on Saturday, 16-8-1919.

Registered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 7-0 p.m. to 8-0 a.m. on Monday, 18-8-1919.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Saturday, 16-8-1919.

Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 16-8-1919.

2. As the s. s. Nellore will proceed as far as Marseilles only, parcels for countries beyond France will not be forwarded by this mail.

3. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

MRS. ROTHFIELD PRIZE.

The Secretary, Mandvi Education Society, Surat, acknowledges a receipt of Rs. 1,000 from Khan Bahadur Patel of Quetta, for distributing, out of the interest on the sum, prizes to be called "Mrs. Rothfield Prize" to the Students of the Mandvi English School in Mandvi, District Surat.

MURDER OF A BENE-ISRAEL.

ARREST OF FOUR PERSONS.

The police have succeeded in arresting four persons in connection with the murder of Ezekiel Abraham, a Bene-Israel, whose dead body with wounds on the throat, etc., was found on the morning of the 5th August on a piece of land between the Port Trust Railway Line and the Sewree Cross Road. The deceased was a night duty fitter chargeman in the Port Trust Railway and the suspected men are: (1) Yasin Shaik Ahmed, (2) Laxman Pandu, (3) Ebrahim Baban and (4) Ramchandra Malhari. The first two men are employed as engine drivers on the same railway and resided in the railway quarters at Wadala; the third man resides at Sewree and is a farmer; the fourth man stays with the third. Some of the articles alleged to be belonging to the deceased, were found in the first accused's room.

All the four men were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Additional Presidency Magistrate at Dadar, and were charged at the instance of Khan Bahadur Taki, Superintendent, E. Division.

WILSON COLLEGE SOCIAL UNION CONCERT.

IN AID OF POOR STUDENTS.

A concert of European and Indian Music, will be given in aid of the Poor Students' Fund, in the presence of H. E. the Governor, in the College Hall, on Friday, 22nd instant, at 9-30 p. m., (S. T.). Tickets of admission at Rs. 3, 2, and 1 may be obtained from the Joint Hon. Secretaries.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the communiqué issued by the Postmaster-General and published in your issue of the 6th instant, summarising the position regarding the pay and prospects of the postmen of Bombay, I hasten to make the following statement on behalf of the postmen as the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union. The said communiqué contains certain misstatements and omissions of facts which the Union desires to place before your readers to enable them to judge for themselves as to what the grievances of the Bombay postmen are and how far they have been redressed by the Postal authorities.

To begin with, it is not correct, so far as the information at the disposal of the Union goes, to say that "a number of representations were recently received by the Postmaster-General from the postmen of Bombay." The postmen have got a Union of their own and all representations and communications on behalf of the postmen are addressed to the Postal authorities through the Union.

Among the various objects which the Postmen's Union has in view, two relate to the "consideration of the question of their various disabilities with regard to their work and wages and trying to bring about their removal by all lawful and constitutional means" and to the promotion of "friendly and harmonious relations between the postmen and their superior authorities." A complete account of the aims and objects of the Union and of its working since April, 1918, (when it was started) is published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 9th July, 1919, under my signature.

In pursuance of these objects, the Union submitted a representation to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Hutchinson, as early as the 22nd February, 1919. This representation deals with the various grievances of the Bombay postmen and as it is intended to send it to the press shortly, it need not be referred to here in detail. As no reply was received to this representation in spite of subsequent reminders, a meeting of all the Postmen, Readers and Overseers was held on the 6th July, 1919, at the Vanita Vishram Hall at which the following resolution which sets out the main grievances of the postmen, was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Postmen, Readers and Overseers who are members of the Bombay Presidency's Postmen's Union, draws the attention of the Postal authorities to the prayers made in the representation submitted to the Postmaster-General on their behalf by the Union with regard to:—

(i) Increase in war allowance of from Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 per mensem for employees getting Rs. 25 per mensem and less, and of 15 per cent. for those above Rs. 25 with effect from 1st January, 1919, and the payment of two months' salary as war bonus.

(ii) The revision of their grades as per following scale with effect from the 1st January, 1920, or such other date on which the war allowance may cease (whichever is earlier):

50 Overseers at Rs. 60 per mensem.
125 Readers at Rs. 50 per mensem.
150 1st Grade Postmen, Rs. 40 per mensem.
175 2nd Grade Postmen, Rs. 35 per mensem.
200 3rd Grade Postmen, Rs. 30 per mensem.
250 4th Grade Postmen, Rs. 25 per mensem.
150 Probationary Postmen, Rs. 20 per mensem.

1,100

(iii) The grant of house rent with effect from 1st January, 1918, at the uniform rate of Rs. 4 per mensem for all grades as originally sanctioned and from 1st January, 1920, or such other date on which the war allowance may cease (whichever is earlier) at the following scale:

Rs. 8 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 per mensem.
Rs. 7 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 40 and Rs. 35 per mensem.
Rs. 6 per mensem for the grades of Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 per mensem.

(iv) The changes in the rules regarding leave, pension, hours of work and other proposals made in the representation, dated 22nd February, 1919, submitted to the Postmaster-General and the Presidency Postmaster by the Honorary Secretary of the Union and resolves that in view of the urgency and pressing importance of the proposals in the abovementioned representation the Postal authorities may be pleased to give their early and sympathetic consideration to the same and pass favourable orders thereon at as early a date as possible."

A copy of this resolution was sent to the Presidency Postmaster, the Postmaster-General and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, for their information and it was also published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 8th July, 1919.

Towards the end of last month, the postmen learnt that the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs was paying a visit to Bombay and I therefore immediately wrote to the Director-General in my letter of the 28th July, 1919, asking for an interview and intimating that the postmen and packers desired to go in deputation and wait on him to personally represent their grievances. To this I received a reply the following day stating that the Director-General regretted that he could not see me. In this reply there was no reference to the deputation mentioned in my letter; but on 30th July a circular was issued by the Presidency Postmaster to all the postmen and packers, etc., stating that "if the postmen and menials are desirous of seeing the Director-General during his present visit to Bombay, he will be pleased to receive a deputation of 10 postmen and 6 menials (packers, etc.) at the Postmaster-General's office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 2nd August, 1919." After the receipt of this circular, all the Postmen, Readers, Overseers and Packers, etc., promptly and unanimously represented in writing to the Presidency Postmaster that they wanted me, as the Honorary Secretary of their Union, to conduct the deputation and to represent their grievances personally to the Director-General. To this the Presidency Postmaster by his circular, dated the 1st August, 1919, replied that the Director-General will be pleased to receive the deputation at the appointed time, but that any person whom they would bring with them to put forward their grievances "should be a Postal Official and not an outsider." The postmen and packers did not want their grievances to be represented to the Director-General by a Postal Official and hence they did not wait on the Director-General at the appointed time. I addressed a second letter on 30th July, 1919, to the Director-General personally stating that the postmen would feel extremely disappointed if their deputation was not received as they desired, but I received no reply to the same. From the above facts it is clear that the Postal authorities object to the grievances of the postmen, whatever they are, being represented to them by any person who is not a Postal Official. No reasons are given either in the Presidency Postmaster's circular or in the communiqué why the Postal authorities object to an "outsider" representing postmen's grievances to them. There is no allegation so far as I know that this "outsider" (i.e. myself) does not properly represent or deliberately misrepresents the grievances of the postmen. There is also no allegation, so far as I know that I am a political agitator who is trying to make use of the postmen for my own ends and inciting them to make unreasonable and impossible demands. As the Honorary Secretary of the Union I am duly elected by all the Postmen, Readers and Overseers to represent on their behalf their grievances jointly to the Postal authorities and whatever I write either to the press or to the Postal authorities does not contain my own individual views and opinions, but those of the Postmen's Union and therefore of the postmen themselves.

(But this is not all). Until very recently both the Presidency Postmaster and the Postmaster-General have allowed me to discuss the postmen's grievances with them personally and there are a number of letters in the file of the Union which are replies from the Presidency Postmaster to communications addressed to me about various matters concerning the postmen. Moreover, on the 4th November, 1918, I myself led the deputation of the postmen which waited on the Presidency Postmaster and the Postmaster-General in connection with the grant of war allowance. It is also notorious that during the last two postal strikes of 1906 and 1917 the services of a number of "outsiders" were requisitioned by the Postal authorities to pacify the men. Moreover, during the millhands' and other strikes in Bombay last year one of the Postal Superintendents under the orders of his superiors hastened to approach me to inquire whether the postmen also intended to strike when I assured him that they would exhaust all constitutional remedies of having their grievances redressed through the Union before they resorted to the weapon of a strike.

It is thus clear that the Postal authorities have until recently been themselves negotiating with the Postmen's Union with regard to matters concerning the postmen and it is therefore surprising that they should now take up an attitude which is a negation of their own conduct hitherto. The truth of the matter is that the Postal authorities very naturally do not like organised associations of the Postmen and the Postal Packers etc. like the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union and the Postal Packers' Union which, they are probably afraid, may in course of time develop into Trade Unions, somewhat on the lines of the Trade Unions in Western countries.

The above facts will show that it was on account of the representations and letters sent by the Postmen's Union and not on account of a "number of petitions recently received from the Postmen" that the Postmaster-General has thought fit to issue this communique. It is not understood why the communique has been issued when no reply at all has been given to the alleged Postmen who sent the alleged representations or to the Union. The Unions have so far refrained from making appeals to the public in the matter of their representations as the latter were pending the consideration of the Postal authorities, but as the object of this communique appears to deprive the Postmen of the public sympathy, which they have so far undoubtedly possessed, by holding them up as persons who are unnecessarily agitating and have no real grievances of their own, I have thought fit to send this statement to the press, as representing the Postmen's side of the case.

Coming to the grievances themselves, the communique states that the Postmen are at present in receipt of both house rent and war allowance. This is not correct. The fact is that by his letter dated the 12th October 1918, the Presidency Postmaster informed me that the Government of India had sanctioned a house allowance of Rs. 4 and a war allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem from 1st January 1918. This Order created a great deal of discontent among the Postmen and Readers and Overseers and representations were made by the Union on their behalf. Ultimately a deputation of Postmen and myself waited on the Presidency Postmaster and the Postmaster-General as stated above on the 4th November 1918. At that interview, it was settled that the name house rent was to be dropped and a war allowance of Rs. 7 per mensem for those earning Rs. 25 and less and of 25 per cent. on their salary for those above Rs. 25 was to be granted. The question of house rent was left over pending separate representation thereon by the Postmen's Union. As a proof of this the acquittance rolls for the salaries of Postmen, etc., for October 1918 which were filled in on the basis of the previous order were changed. This war allowance has only very recently (1st August 1919) been increased from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 for those getting Rs. 25 and less. It is therefore misleading to state that the Postmen are at present in receipt of house rent

It is also misleading to compare the average emoluments of the Postmen in 1919 with those of 1907 without stating how these average emoluments are arrived at. From the list given in the communique it will appear that between the years of 1907 and 1917 the pay of the Overseers has been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, the pay of some Readers from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, but the pay of the permanent Postmen (excluding Probationers) has been increased by only one or two rupees. So the men at the top have got increases of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 and the men at the bottom have got increase of a rupee or two. This swells the figure for the average emoluments of a postman. For instance, the emoluments of the last grade postman in 1907 were Rs. 16-8-0 while those in 1919 were Rs. 24-0-0 (even including the temporary allowances of Rs. 8 per mensem) that is to say, an increase of only 45 per cent. in 12 years. The temporary allowances will shortly cease now that the War is over and hence the Postmen and the Packers have in their representations asked for a general revision of their grades after these allowances cease. The communique itself admits at the end that "the further general improvement in the pay of the posted staff of Bombay can only be considered in connection with a withdrawal of the present war allowance." On this point the Union has no quarrel, as the Union has itself in its resolution above referred to stated that they are asking for a revision of their grades from the date when the war allowances cease.

In the revision of 1917, sanctioned after the last strike, the increases granted were very unequal. For instance, 83 men including 24 readers on Rs. 30 per mensem, 28 First Grade Postmen on Rs. 25 per mensem and 31 2nd Grade Postmen on Rs. 20 per mensem got no increase at all. In other words their permanent salaries have not undergone any revision since 1907. Similarly, 190 Postmen, including 78 3rd Grade Postmen on Rs. 17 per mensem and 112 4th Grade Postmen on Rs. 15 per mensem got an increase of only Re. 1 in their permanent salary. The Overseers' grade was also fixed at Rs. 30 for over 20 years and it was only raised to Rs. 40 after the last strike of 1917. The Overseers remained loyal in the strike of 1906 on account of certain promises to increase their pay, but those promises did not materialise until after the strike of 1917.

If one compares the rise in the cost of living between 1907 and 1919, one would find that the increase in the Postmen's emoluments is not at all in proportion to the increase in those prices. For instance to take one item, Rice of inferior sort in 1906 or 1907 was obtainable at Rs. 5 to 6/8 per phara, while to-day the Controller's rate for rice of similar quality is from Rs. 10/14 to Rs. 12/13 per phara. Similarly also in case of all other necessary foodstuffs, house rent and clothings, the increase is 100 per cent. at the lowest estimation. Is it then unreasonable that the Postmen should demand immediate relief from the Postal authorities in the shape of increased war allowance of only 15 per cent. for those getting above Rs. 25 and only Re. 3 for those getting Rs. 25 and less? Details with regard to these will be found in the representation which will be published shortly.

Coming next to the question of the English Mail allowance, it is incorrect to state as is done in the communique that about three-fourths of the men get Rs. 4 per month for the English mail delivery at the rate of Re. 1 for each mail. The facts are that there are two sets A and B working in the morning and evening respectively among the Postmen, Readers and Overseers, so that one of these sets only is resting at any particular time. The rule is that it is only the resting set that is asked to attend to the English Mail delivery and sorting for which they get an extra allowance. This extra allowance up to 15th July 1919 was only 8 annas per head and not Re. 1 as stated in the communique. It is only for the last two or three mails since that date that the English Mail allowance has been increased to Re. 1. There are four English Mails arriving in any month, so that even assuming that in any month two mails arrive in the morning and two in the evening and a particular postman gets the benefit of all these four mails, still at the most only one half of the Postmen, Readers and Overseers can get the maximum of Rs. 4. As a matter of fact, even after the 15th July, 1919, the maximum allowance that the Post Master-General can sanction for English Mails by any postman is Rs. 2 per mensem while in many cases the amount is actually less. Besides the Overseers supervising the sorting and delivery work of the English Mail in the General Post Office Delivery Department and the Town Sub-Offices are allowed only Re. 1 per mail (formerly only 8 annas) while for supervising only the sorting work in the General Post Office sorting department, the Assistant Postmaster is allowed Rs. 10 per Mail, the head clerk Rs. 5 per mail and the junior clerks (pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50), Rs. 2/8 per mail. Even those readers, who do sorting work in the General Post Office Sorting Department are allowed Re. 1 only. Your readers will thus see that the facts about the English Mail allowance are not correctly set out in the communique.

Coming next to the statement that there are 37 clerks in the General Post Office who started their career as letter carriers, the facts are these: Almost all of these clerks were selected from overseers of over 20 years' service getting 40 per mensem and put at the bottom of the gradation list of clerks on the same pay. There was no immediate promotion and there are about 300 men comparatively, junior in service (even of two years' standing) who are above these clerks in the grade, so that unless these 300 men either retire, die or get promoted to higher grades, these postmen-clerks cannot expect to get any promotion. The net result is that very few of them, if any at all, can hope to get any increase before they retire. I understand that they had also recently gone to the Presidency Postmaster to represent their grievances in this matter.

The question, however, of the acting postmen is rather urgent and serious from the point of view of the public, but the communique makes no reference to it. Whenever, a postman goes on leave, an outsider is engaged to act as a postman and is paid Rs. 14, as salary and Rs. 1/8 as grain compensation allowance. Naturally on these low emoluments good men are not available and I can say from personal experience that the Postal Department did experience last year and is probably experiencing still a great difficulty in getting good men. The Postmen's Union was requested to help in the matter, but in spite of the Union's efforts, men could not be found, who were willing to serve on such low salaries. As stated in the communique, even a boy messenger, whose duty is simply to carry letter bags from the Town Sub-Offices to the Base Boxes, at the Station at present gets Rs. 18 per mensem. Many of your readers can also say from personal experience that in these hard days even ordinary menials and office peons are not available for less than Rs. 20 per mensem. Is it then conceivable that the Postal Department can get men, who are expected to have at least a nodding acquaintance with three languages (including English and two vernaculars) and whose work is much more intelligent and responsible than that of ordinary menials and office peons on the magnificient salary of Rs. 15/8 per mensem? The inevitable result of this is that in almost every postal sub-office, there is a substantial shortage of hands which necessarily means increased work for those who remain on duty and inconvenience to the public by delays in delivery of postal letters. I am informed and can easily believe that a number of complaints have been recently received from the public regarding delays in delivery in almost every sub-office of the Postal Department. Unless, therefore, the Postal Department is prepared to offer at least Rs. 20 per mensem to an acting postman on to-be probationer and Rs. 25 per mensem to a permanent postman, good and efficient men will not be available to them.

There is also no mention in the communique about the several other grievances mentioned in the representation sent to the Postmaster General by the Postmen's Union in February last, viz., regarding dress, leave and pension rules, supersessions, transfers on same pay, long hours of work, etc. I shall not deal with them here as the said representation will be published shortly.

With regard to the question of house accommodation, I am informed by the postmen, that the question was mooted about 12 years ago by Mr. E. R. Jardine, the then Presidency Postmaster, but nothing has been done uptil now. The scheme of a model village is in the air, but I have myself been told by an important Postal Official, that it might take even ten years before the village comes into existence.

Are the postmen then not to receive any house rent at all in the meanwhile? The representation contains proposals on this point, but the communique by making a misstatement that the postmen are at present in receipt of house rent does not deal with it.

Before I close, I have most unwillingly to add that the postmen, one and all consider the communique as an attempt on the part of the Postal Officials to pick up a quarrel with their Union and to force issues. Uptil now, the Union has invariably co-operated with the postal authorities in all respects in pursuance of its objects and is prepared so to co-operate in future. It was due to the efforts of the Union that a general strike of the postmen was averted in November last, on the question of the grant of war allowance. The Union considers that the proposals that they have made are extremely reasonable and constitute a real grievance under the present circumstances of high prices and abnormal rents which are not likely to abate substantially in the near future. The Union has so far refrained from bringing its activities fully to public notice because it honestly believed that the postal authorities would not refuse to concede to the reasonable demands of the postmen; but now that the Postmaster General has attempted to represent to the public by his communique, that the postmen have no serious grievances, the Union considers it to be its duty to place all necessary and material facts before the public and leave them to judge of the reasonableness or otherwise of their demands.

Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. DALVI,
Hon. Secretary,
The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.
1st Kandewadi,
August, 6.

MADRASA-I-ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize-giving ceremony of the several schools maintained by the Anjuman-i-Islam took place in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School before a fairly large attendance, under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam. The Headmaster, Mr. G. V. Pandikar, having read his report, in which he sketched the progress made by the several schools both in numbers and education, recitations in Urdu, Persian, Gujrati, and English were gone through.

The President then gave away the prizes, the peculiar feature of which this year consisted in several students having been awarded handsomely executed silver medals for good conduct. In his presidential speech the Hon. Mr. Kajiji complimented the Anjuman-i-Islam in having secured for their High School the services of a Headmaster, who had not only a large experience of education but under whom the schools were making rapid progress in every respect and who had accepted the post of Headmaster on a very small salary out of mere love for education. He congratulated the staff on their hearty co-operation with the Headmaster. He joined the Headmaster in exhorting the Mahomedan Community to send their sons and relations to the Anjuman-i-Islam High School which had now a competent staff, and in which, he said on the authority of the Headmaster, the instruction imparted was quite as good as in any other institution with the special advantage of religious instruction, and moreover it was an institution maintained by their own Community. He thanked the Honorary Secretaries for the genuine interest they had been taking for a number of years in administering the affairs of the Anjuman. He made special mention of the valuable services rendered by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Dimtimkar, who, he said, considerably lightened the task not only of the Honorary Secretaries, but also of the President and the Committee by his very hard and intelligent work.

Mr. Hasanbhai Abdul Husain, proposed a vote of thanks to the chair which was unanimously carried.

The National Anthem having been sung and three cheers given for the President, the proceedings terminated.

AUTOMOBILE NUISANCE.

NOTICE SERVED ON FORD COMPANY.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 22nd July 1919, from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, stating, with reference to the reply sent to them in pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 2446, dated the 26th June 1919, regarding the nuisance caused by the Ford Automobile Company at Vatchaghandy Road, that they presumed that the Commissioner was taking the necessary measures for stopping the nuisance, but that the nuisance instead of abating since the date of the aforesaid resolution, had increased, and that the Company had erected a huge shed for workshops in their compound which would have the effect of perpetuating the nuisance, submitting that, as the locality was a residental one, permission for erecteing the shed ought not to have been granted, and requesting that a license for carrying on the work on the premises and in the shed might not be granted and that steps might be taken for effectually stopping the nuisance; and forwarding a copy of a letter, dated the 22nd July 1919, addressed by them to the Bombay Improvement Trust in the matter.

The Commissioner in a letter dated the 6th August 1919, referred to the Corporation resolution asking him to take all measures possible under the Municipal Act to remove the nuisance, and added: "A notice under Section 394 (I) (d) (ii) of the Municipal Act has been served on the Company, prohibiting them from using, without a license, any part of the premises not already built on as a workshop or for the repairs of motor cars. The Company have been warned that a temporary license, if applied for, will be granted to use the open space as a workshop or for the repairs or assembling of motor cars only, subject to the following conditions:—

1. No work should be carried out except the assembling or replacement of manufactured parts for motor vehicles.

2. Sheet plate or blacksmith's work should not be permitted.

3. No machinery to be installed outside the original workshop.

4. Work to be carried out only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., Standard Time.

As to Standing Committee Resolution No. 3444, dated the 30th July last, forwarding for my remarks copy of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co.'s letter, dated the 22nd July 1919, I have the honour to say that no such shed as alleged therein has been constructed by the Ford Automobile Company during the last few days. The fact is that the existing roof over a lean-to shed, for which permission was obtained, has been extended as a protection against rain over the forges at the back of the show rooms and over the wall in the rear of the forges. This was done about six weeks ago."

NUISANCE OF HAMMERING.

In a further letter to the Corporation, dated the 8th August 1919, Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors forwarded copy of a letter, dated the 8th August 1919, addressed to their client Mr. Rustom N. Vachaghandy, Managing Trustee of the Vachaghandy Fire Temple, by the head priest in charge of the temple, in which attention was invited to the noise caused by the hammering and testing of motor engines and the nuisance caused by the smoke emanating from the furnaces on the premises of the Ford Automobile Co. and it was stated that "where there were two portable furnaces under the small shed, three additional pucca brick built furnaces were now built touching the new screen wall which was covered over with a large roof, thus making the existing forge more than double in size."

The Chairman said the Commissioner would take action if any of the conditions mentioned in his letter were infringed by the Company.

The Committee resolved to forward the letters to the Corporation with a recommendation that the parties be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

The Committee considered a letter to the President dated the 29th July 1919, from Mrs. Mary Moses, forwarding copy of a letter which appeared in "Capital" of Calcutta, dated the 18th July 1919, concerning the state of Municipal Markets in Bombay, and requesting that the Commissioner might be asked to inform the public of the steps already taken and to be taken for the improvement of the markets. She further stated that it would be seen from the letter what conditions prevailed not only in Municipal markets but also in the licensed shops, in private properties scattered all over the city, and she added that she had been so much disgusted with the poor quality of meat and fish that she had given up these articles of food. She expressed a hope that the Corporation would take immediate steps to remedy the defects in the markets.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation, with a recommendation that it be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

Punjab Relief Fund.

The following are further contributions to the Punjab Relief Fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. R. S. Powvala	500
Mr. K. S. Powvala	500
A Sympathiser (thro' R. B. Jamnalal Bachhraj)	200
Mr. J. J. Guzder	200
Mr. H. F. Commissariat	100
Mr. A. M. Unwala	200
Mr. Bhagawandas Jethabhai	150
Mr. Jamnadas Amarchand	101
Mr. P. Hurakhchand	101
Lady Petit	100
Lady Tata	100
Mrs. Bhabha	100
Miss C. F. Panday	100
Mr. F. B. P.	100
Mr. P. S. H. Batliwala	51
Persipolis	50
Anonymous	50
Mr. N. L. Phadke (Thana)	50
Mr. Varjiwandas Motivala	25
Baichanchal (Mrs. Mulchand Jiachand, Broach)	20
Mr. Motilal Gulabdas Khandavala (Surat)	10
Mr. N. M. Lakdawala	10
Mr. Tulsidas Bhagawandas	5
A Parsi Student	5
A Student	2
A Sympathiser	1
Total	2,929
Amount previously acknowledged	68,935
Grand Total	71,864

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The "warning" issued by Mr. N. G. Hunt and Captain A. E. Baird, Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, that if a more encouraging number of competitors did not come forward the sports this year would have to be abandoned, had the desired effect, and the Honorary Secretaries are to be congratulated. Never, perhaps, in the whole annals of the Bombay Gymkhana, has there been a more interesting and more successful meeting than the one which took place on the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday evening. It turned out an ideal evening, the weather being hot, and the ground carpeted in emerald. The G. I. P. Railway Band played a charming programme of music to the fair and brave in the sacred enclosure and to the great assembly on the opposite side who, by their applause, had as much relish in the sports as their more fortunate brothers and sisters in front. If it was a big assembly of Gymkhana "sports"—ladies and gentlemen—it was a greater gathering of the Indian public.

Six events were marked down for discussion, a rather tall order for a couple of hours sport, but Sergt.-Major Coy of the Bombay Light Horse saw them through without a hitch. The presence of Scott and Gerrand on horseback was to be dreaded among the numerous competitors. But Scott was merely "placed" during the programme, and Gerrand took his place for competitive heroism. Sherwood who carried almost all before him on the previous occasion, treated himself rather badly on this. He won the Tent-pegging, while the victors of the war were tent-pegging in another direction and the best he could do was to secure a place in the Individual Jumping, in which only one lady competed and she was the Atalanta of the evening.

The following were the winners of the interesting events:—

TENT-PEGGING. HEAD RING AND PEG (with lances) two runs.

1. Sherwood.
2. Aitken.
3. Scott.

INDIVIDUAL JUMPING.

1. Gilchrist.
2. Sherwood.
3. Gerrand.

BENDING RACE.

1. Gerrand.
2. Gove.
3. Silas.

TENNIS STAKES (AFFINITY).

1. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Moir.

MORGI STAKES.

1. Gerrand.
2. Aitken.
3. Scott.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

264 DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA DURING LAST WEEK.

There were 3 attacks from Cholera, 2 attacks from plague and 2 attacks from Small-pox in Bombay, on Tuesday. The total number of deaths from all causes on Tuesday was 154, as compared to 92 on the corresponding day of last year, and 89 in 1917.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 9th August was 1,181 (excluding 55 still births), as against 1,168 in the preceding week and 636 in the corresponding week of last year and 583 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 62 compared to 62 in the preceding week and 33 last year and 30 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 264 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 269 in the preceding week, the total number, of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 478 as against 460 in the preceding week and 215 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 40 deaths from influenza as against 38 in the preceding week, 88 from ague and remittent fever, 78 from diarrhoea, 4 from small-pox, and 42 from dysentery and 23 from cholera.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:—

	Last Week.	Preceding Week.
Jains	53	33
Brahmins	38	31
Lingaits	176	352
Bhatias	40	46
Hindus of other castes	54	50
Hindus, Low Caste	228	246
Mussalmans	55	56
Parsis	35	31
Jews	99	70
Native Christians	46	57
Eurasians	37	63
Europeans	28	30
Buddhists	89	128

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

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AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS with the

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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

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WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS or whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

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STEAM GALVANISED WROUGHT-IRON TUBES & FITTINGS ASBESTOS, RUBBER CANVAS GOODS MANILLA, WIRE ROPES.

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31-32, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. B. C.—We regret we cannot publish your letter, but, as your say, the incident will no doubt serve to teach the employers to treat their employees better in future.

DWARKADAS VISHRAM.—You had better take legal advice in the matter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 14th August, 1919.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

The question of especial representation for non-Brahmins which threatened to divide India and dominate the question of reforms for a time is fortunately a dead issue. It was a demand raised by a few interested individuals and had it been conceded, Indian political life would have been driven into unhealthy channels. The advocates of this demand made a stock example of Madras. It was contended that whatever might be the case in other parts of India, the case of Madras was the strongest argument for the grant of such representation. There it was confidently told that the non-Brahmin's neck was the footstool of the Brahmin. Nothing would save the non-Brahmin from the "tyranny" of the Brahmin except communal representation. A vote would not do; the non-Brahmin would go and meekly vote for the Brahmin. What was needed was communal representation, and nothing else; if the Reforms were not accompanied or rather vitiated by the canker of communal representation, the Nairites would have nothing to do with them. We wish indeed for more reasons than one that Dr. Nair was living now. With a dramatic suddenness he might have changed sides, had he been convinced that the non-Brahmin was perfectly capable of looking after himself. We were often reminded of Madras in this connection before. We would refer these misled and misleading politicians who would have jeopardised the lasting interests of the nation for the gift of a few seats in the Councils to consider the case of Madras. The Reforms are yet to come. Even while franchise is hopelessly restricted and elections are double-distilled, the non-Brahmin has succeeded beyond the wildest dreams of his champions. Out of ten elected seats from the general electorate six have been captured by the non-Brahmins. Three out of five representatives of landlords in the Council are non-Brahmins. Lord Willingdon has nominated six non-Brahmins, one European, one Mahomedan and two Brahmins to the Council. As nominations depend solely on the will of the Executive, they may be ignored, so far as the present case is concerned.

But the general elections go to prove conclusively that the awakened non-Brahmin needs no special concessions, and political crutches. If hitherto he had no political existence, it was largely due to his own fault. The non-Brahmin was decidedly in the majority and it was but a simple proposition that directly he organised his forces and began to take an intelligent interest in politics, he was bound to assert himself. But captivated by the lure of seats to be had just for the asking, the non-Brahmin, though perfectly sure of an honourable victory in the general contest, echoed the unreasoning demand for special representation. How unreasonable the demand was has been perfectly demonstrated by the fact that out of 17 elected seats open to Indians in Madras nine are occupied by non-Brahmins and five by Brahmins and three by Mahomedans. In the so-called stronghold of Brahmins, where the non-Brahmin had no chance were he not "cultured" in the hot-house, the non-Brahmin has stood his ground and obtained a standing majority. Even the hardened champions of special representation admitted that it was an evil but argued that they could not do without it. What is then the lesson of the Madras elections? Do these elections go to prove that the non-Brahmin is the political weakling he was represented to be? He is full of vitality and in a fair and open contest, commanding as he does the majority of votes—the only thing that counts in election—he is sure of coming into his own. It appears that hitherto he knew not his own strengh. It is the minority that goes to the wall in elections and Brahmins are in a hopeless minority everywhere. If the non-Brahmin means it, he can win all round. The whole agitation has been based largely on misrepresentations and a concession sought for that would have been surely the curse of the non-Brahmin in the long run. A narrow communal electorate could not have proved the real strength of the non-Brahmin in the general constitutuency. In the Council itself he could not have claimed the right to represent the nation; he would have but represented an interest.

We are as it were witnessing the beginning of the non-Brahmin agitation. If in the infancy of the movement, so many seats could be captured in Madras, in days to come, with the widest extension of the franchise, the non-Brahmin need not at all be afraid that he would not be able to maintain his seats in the Council. As this conviction grows stronger, much of the communal hatred on which the Nairite agitation was based will disappear of itself. The general election will leave the non-Brahmin all the stronger day by day, but free from the mischievous influences at work at present. The non-Brahmin movement does not exist, outside Madras, in an acute form in India. It is, so to say, non-existent so far as northern India is concerned. In a few districts in Bombay some futile attempts were made to fan the flickering embers into flames. But they failed as they deserved to. What is wanted is not the gift of a seat but the gift of a vote. Beyond that the State cannot travel in its own interests or the interests of the people. Given the vote, the contest must be general and the seat won in an open fight. The back-door cannot be opened and members admitted surreptitiously into the Council. The non-Brahmin is strong enough to enter the Council through the general door along with others. Lord Pentland absurdly declined to follow the other heads of provinces who extended the life of the existing Councils. Probably he wanted to adduce proof that the non-Brahmin could not withstand the Brahmin in a general contest. But Lord Pentland's folly, which Lord Willingdon could have rectified but did not, has been in a way for the good of nIdia. It has completely demonstrated that the non-Brahmin can hold his own in the general contest and that the unmixed evil of communal representation is not at all needed in India. For this, the late and present Governors of Madras owe the country's thanks.

PUNJAB RECRUITING METHODS.

It will be remembered that some time ago "Truth" published two articles on "The Press Gang in the Punjab" which were reproduced in "The Chronicle" and which threw a flood of light on the recruiting methods adopted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government. Since the publication of the articles, the journal has been receiving, from this country, a good many counter-blasts to them. The first article which appeared in "Truth" gave, according to the journal, the testimony of an Englishman who had had exceptionally wide opportunities of informing himself on the subject—in point of fact "wider and more direct opportunities than any of those who have come forward to contradict him." "Truth" gives publicity to two samples of these contradictions which are enough to prove that the case of the original writer remains substantially undemolished. One of these is from a military man on the spot in this country—a Depot Commander—and the other is from a civilian official. To take the soldier first. He writes:

I think I may speak as having some little knowledge of the methods of recruiting in the Punjab (and other provinces), since I have had the misfortune to command the depot of a Punjab regiment, off and on, for three years. I have never had the honour of meeting the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, nor have I served in the Province, so I only know of him and the work he has done through my own men. I think there is hardly a single man who is so universally respected as Sir Michael, both by Europeans and natives. My own men say that he is the best Lieutenant-Governor they ever had.

I am not going to deny that press-gang methods took place in the Punjab, but I do say that the Punjab was the last province to adopt these methods. All the other recruiting provinces adopted them before it was necessary to start them in the Punjab. A comparison of the number of desertions in proportion to the number of men enlisted will give the lie to your correspondent, who says that after the first year of war the Punjab was press-ganged.

Your correspondent would be surprised, I think, to hear that a very large number of men of the Punjab recently demobilised did not want to go. This cannot be said of many men recruited from other provinces.

Your correspondent cannot have a very wide knowledge of the Punjab proper if he makes Sir Michael O'Dwyer responsible for the recent disturbances in Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, and a few small unimportant places in the Punjab. This province has, in proportion to its size, a larger population than any other in India, and had it not had a really strong administrator like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, I shudder to think of what might have happened. The fact must be borne in mind that the agitators were proved to have come from Bombay and Madras, and were not inhabitants of the Punjab. The great majority of our fighting men are recruited in the Punjab, and had it not been for these "press-ganged" soldiers, the coolie and servant element, who were the real rioters, would have got the upper hand. This statement is proved by the fact that no rioting of any importance occurred in any place where there was a fair garrison of native troops. The splendid work done by the Punjab Police, and they are mostly Punjabi Musulmans, during all the disturbances must not be forgotten either. . . . .

A DEPOT COMMANDER.

We shall content ourselves with reproducing the comments of "Truth" on this letter and on the other that follows:—

"This letter does not contradict as much as the writer seems to think, for it admits that "press-gang methods" were used in the Punjab, and merely pleads that the other provinces began it. The proportion of desertions does not "give the lie to my correspondent," for the simple reason that he did not utter the lie put into his mouth that "*after the first year of war* the Punjab was press-ganged." He said that in the earlier part of the war a fairly large percentage enlisted quite voluntarily; but that by 1918 he found a very different state of things. Neither is it correct to suggest that my previous informant "makes Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his Press Gang responsible for the recent disturbances"; but I will come to the last paragraph of the Depot Commander's letter presently. Let us have first the second letter above-mentioned:—

As you will see, my position ensures that I am well informed of the facts of which I write, though, of necessity, I must cloak it under a pseudonym.

To put the matter shortly, your article implies that a systematic form of press-gang was in force in the Punjab in 1918, which, while doubtless not countenanced by Government, was probably known by them to have existed, and that the unrest caused by this form of oppression was one of the chief contributory causes of the recent demonstrations.

It will be as well to admit at once that there were scandals, but there were no more than are associated with any other movement backed by authority in a country where all are looking for opportunities to score off their neighbours and enemies. That recruits in "thousands" were forced to submit, and that many had "disappeared without trace", is, sir, most emphatically a gross misrepresentation of the facts. The proof of this is that, in spite of a very great drop in the standard of experience among British officers, the healthy tone of the Indian Army remains unimpaired; and that, in spite of undoubted endeavours to reduce them, the men have gone into the fight with Afghanistan, and previously undertook the suppression of the disturbances, in the very finest spirit. This is not the line that "pressed" men would take, especially in a struggle on our behalf with the co-religionists of many of them.

If further evidence is required, I may refer you to the official figures of recruiting. The disparity between the results in different tracts is sufficient to prove that there was no fixed quota asked for, and no organised form of "pressure."

You infer from the facts that the "press-gang" was responsible in great measures for the unrest and rebellion lately experienced. Even if the "press-gang" had existed, it is obvious to us who are in touch with things that this is impossible. The disturbances were confined to the large centres, and centres chosen with diabolical ingenuity for the purpose in view. Ninety-five per cent. of the Indian Army is drawn from the rural areas, and, as all who know their India are aware, there is little in common between the inhabitants of the country and those who live in cities. . . .

The real causes of the outbreak are set forth clearly by the Rowlatt Commission in their report. The ramifications of the huge conspiracy in which India is enveloped and the connection with it of the Bolsheviks and the Turkish Pan-Islamic movement are not yet fully established; nor are they yet a fit subject for public discussion in detail. There is, however, plenty of evidence before the world of a very widespread organisation; witness the risings in Egypt, Korea, and India, and the assassination of the Amir, with the consequent drawing of Afghanistan into the vortex. As regards India itself the organisation aimed at the paralysing of our internal communications and a simultaneous attack on the frontier. That it did not succeed in effecting complete synchronisation we have only our luck to thank. It is impossible for me to use greater detail, but I believe I have said enough for you to realise the great error you have made in allowing yourself to be led into an attack on Sir Michael O'Dwyer and unconsciously rallying yourself with what is in all but name the revolutionary press in India. . . In the opinion of all who realise the facts, it was Sir Michael's promptness which saved the situation.—Yours faithfully,

DISINTERESTED.

All that I am concerned about is to get the facts. What the revolutionary press of India may say or think about them is a matter of indifference to me. As regards the facts of the Punjab recruiting, the reader will see for himself that my Disinterested correspondent admits at once that there were scandals, but thinks that they were no more than might be expected under the circumstances. As I am quite prepared to believe this, there is nothing left to argue about—the less when both military and civil authority says practically the same thing. It stands to reason that if, in such social and political conditions as prevail in India, potent inducements are offered to people in influential conditions to bring in recruits wholesale, "scandals" will follow. My original informant may or may not have got an exaggerated impression of the state of the case from conversation with soldiers and with civilian natives, but one or two facts which he related from his own personal experience are enough to show that the native mind was greatly perturbed, and that it had good reason to be so. If such things had happened in this country before the first Service Act was passed there would have been a pretty row, and the Government would have had had a bad time."

These two letters, in fact, prove too much—bringing into relief the imperative need of an open, thorough and impartial enquiry into the O'Dwyer regime.

Notes of the Day.

The Sentence of Death.

We are deeply grieved to learn that the Asiatic Land and Trading Act has received the assent of the Governor-General. Sir George Barnes in his letter to Mr. Gandhi wrote that when he was in South Africa he often saw Lord Buxton with reference to the provisions of the Bill, hoping that as a result of his representations his Excellency the Governor-General would appreciate the perils of the measure and do his best to render justice. It was pre-eminently a case for the refusal of assent. But the worst has occurred and all the representations of the Government of India seem to have gone in vain. There is no need now to detail the provisions of the Act. Mr. Gandhi has succinctly explained the consequences of the legislation. In matters of this kind, where the iniquity of the measure is plain, there is little for a Commission to inquire into or to discover. It is a question of Imperial policy whether the Indian community in the Transvaal should be ruined and wiped out: the issue is one of right or wrong, freedom or extinction. But, as Mr. Gandhi observes, we should not disregard the promise of a Commission by the Union Government. Lord Chelmsford, we hope, will not give up the matter as a lost cause, but strenuously demand that the Commission should not be one-sided, but contain substantial representation of Indian interests. It is a demand which the Union Government dare not with any show of justice decline. The Imperial Government must be pressed by the Government of India to intervene in their behalf and not disregard them lightly. We trust that it is possible to secure such representation, but the success of the demand would mostly depend on the uncompromising manner in which Lord Chelmsford urges it.

Time for Action.

A Commission without Indian interests being represented on it is, as Mr. Gandhi points out, dangerous, as they might endorse the legislation and end the business. At the risk of shocking a section of the bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian press, we would suggest that among Indian representatives should be Mr. Gandhi himself. This is not an occasion for indulging in prejudices or in mean considerations; it is supremely an occasion when imagination, sympathy and courage are required on the part of the Government of India; therefore they should urge that among the members of the Commission should be a substantial proportion representing Indian interests, and we hope that when the time comes they will put the best men for it. In the meanwhile it is possible for us to appeal for the exercise of the Royal veto. We own to a feeling approaching despair as we think of the treatment of our countrymen in South Africa and it is a relief to find Mr. Gandhi still confident of getting justice done. It will be remembered that at the time of the Natal Strikes when a commission of inquiry was demanded, it was urged that Indians should be represented, one of the proposed members being the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. There are now two immediate obligations on the public: they must get ready to help their countrymen materially and express their demands firmly and unequivocally. We are aware of the heavy calls that have come on the liberality of the public at the present time; but we should not shirk the new burden for that reason. Nor should we cease making it clear that Indians would not acquiesce in the despoiling of their own countrymen.

Still-born!

The Centre Party which was launched at the instance of Mr. Lloyd-George is not a happy family and eavesdroppers are saying that all is not pleasantry inside closed doors. The recent reconstitution of Coalition Liberals as a body under Mr. Lambert is probably significant. Faced with facts, the accommodating qualities of the members of the Centre are being strained to the utmost. The war-whoop of Sir Edward Carson has caused a stir in the party, making people own up to their professions and take their own right place. At a meeting of the Executive Committee in mail week, a member moved a resolution deprecating the attitude of Sir Edward Carson. There was considerable feeling aroused and the motion was heavily defeated by the Unionists. We take it that Ireland will be the acid test of the Centre Party. Liberals who merged themselves in the Coalition, are feeling uneasy that the coupon should have so many claims on their principles. But as the Centre Liberals are separating from the Centre Unionists, in which category will Mr. Lloyd-George be found? Will Unionists find him to be a good tail to wag?

Backing the Wrong Horse.

Very early after the signing of the Peace, General Smuts spoke without reserve on the character of some of the settlements of the Allies and the way in which principles were stretched to suit the ignoring of weak nations. Even the terms against Germany for whom no terms were too bad to the mind of the Jingo, General Smuts denounced in mild terms, and to all except the short-sighted, the moral was plain. He was the emissary of the Allies in Hungary and he must be presumed to know something reliable regarding the policy of the Allies towards Bolshevism. In a striking manifesto he said:—

Leave Russia alone, remove the blockade, adopt a policy of friendly neutrality and Gallio-like impartiality to all factions. It may well be that the only ultimate hope for Russia is a sobered, purified Soviet system; and that may be far better than the Czarism to which our present policy seems inevitably tending. If we have to appear on the Russian scene at all, let it be as impartial benevolent friends and helpers, and not as military or political partisans.

Taking this as the policy of wisdom, what has been the record of the Allies? They have backed Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin round whom have assembled the most reactionary and unscrupulous elements from among the survivors of the Czarist regime.

Haeckel.

A Christian correspondent writes to us in somewhat indignant terms for saying, in reviewing the achievements of the late Prof. Haeckel, that "he had to suffer much from misrepresentation based on ignorance of his real teachings", and has sent us, for our enlightenment, a copy of a small book entitled "Haeckel's Frauds and Forgeries", the joint production of two local Jesuit fathers, one of whom is the editor of a well-known Catholic weekly journal. We confess we are not much edified by a perusal of the publication. Indeed, we had this class of books in mind, when we referred to the misrepresentation from which the late German scientist had to suffer. We are not, of course, suggesting that a publication of this type in any way contributed to lower Prof. Haeckel in the estimation of his brother scientists, or of the world at large. His reputation was too solid and well-established for that. But among the unthinking public, especially among Christians of the ultra-orthodox type, such attacks from theologians, who would not acknowledge the claims of the Darwinian theory of the origin of man, were rather regrettable. There can be no question that Haeckel suffered from the misrepresentations of his contemporaries and that his contributions to thought are of the kind that are best appreciated after the ashes of controversy are cooled.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Maffey arrived in Simla on Monday and Sir Hamilton Grant reached Simla on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. N. K. Marjoribanks will go to Simla shortly as an official representative of the Madras Government on the Imperial Legislative Council.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the office of the Poona Women's Military Fund at the Divisional Offices on Tuesday morning.

PURDAH WOMEN AND FRANCHISE.

AGA KHAN ON OBSOLETE VIEWS.

REPUDIATION OF SIR JAMES MESTON'S VIEWS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

The Aga Khan in a statement in "The Times" declares that the proceedings of the Joint Committee go to show that the attitude of casual negation on the question of women's suffrage which was adopted in the Southborough Report and endorsed by the Government of India is without substantial foundation. He points out that the official witnesses who hold that very few women would go to the polling booth forget that the purdah ladies enter law and registration courts throughout the country and give evidence regarding transfer of property, and they daily play a part in the affairs of the country-side, which makes the suggestion ludicrous that there would be anything revolutionary in recording their vote once in three years or less. He deplores Sir John Meston's statement that female enfranchisement presents practical and social difficulties and protests on behalf of hundreds of purdah ladies of position against these obsolete views.

PRINCE OF WALES ON TOUR.

LANDS AT CONCEPTION BAY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

St. Johns.—The Prince of Wales landed at the Topsail village, Conception Bay, today with Rear-Admiral Halsey and went for a long country walk.

KING RECEIVES GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug 11.
Recd. noon, Aug. 13.

H. M. the King to-day received Brigadier-General Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem at Buckingham Palace.

COURT-MARTIAL OF W. FRATEL.

DEFENCE COUNSEL ARGUES ACCUSED'S CAREER.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. noon, Aug. 13.

The case for the defence was to-day opened in the court martial of William Fratel, a Eurasian warrant officer in the Indian Medical Service who is accused of heartless treatment of the British prisoners in the hands of the Turks after the fall of Kut.

The counsel for defence outlined the accused's career. Prior to his being attached to Mesopotamia, he was in medical charge at Oyster Rock, Fort, Bombay. The counsel scouted the suggestion that Fratel became anti-British in captivity. Fratel had been assaulted because he attempted to tend British prisoners *en route* for Bagtsche. The accused actually stole quinine for the British prisoners. Fratel, giving evidence, said that owing to unpleasant incidents from Kut to Bagtsche, he unsuccessfully remonstrated with the Turkish officer who was the Turkish Consul in Bombay before the war. The powers of the accused were curtailed because he once sent to the hospital too many men at Bagtsche. He himself was ill but was compelled to resume duty as soon as he was able to stand. It was a recognised thing to discharge men from their hospital and make them work whenever their temperature dropped for a brief period. The accused said that the system between the hospital and the engineer constructing the line was to compel men to work as long as they could stand up. He did not control the 'Dead House' in any way whatsoever.

LATE MR. CARNEGIE'S BENEFACTIONS.

ESTIMATED AT £70,000,000.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

New York.—The late Mr. Andrew Carnegie's benefactions up to July 1918 amounted to £70,000,000.

PROFITEERING BILL.

READ A SECOND TIME.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13,

In the House of Commons the Profiteering Bill was read a second time by 251 votes to 8.

"TIMES" ON AFGHAN PEACE.

NEED FOR AN OPEN GATE URGED.

BREAKDOWN IN MEDICAL TRANSPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. noon, Aug. 13.

In the course of a leader to-day "The Times" says that the Government of India deserve ample credit for the salutary treaty of peace signed at Rawal Pindi. The paper hopes that in the final Indo-Afghan demarcation, provision will be made for descent by the Loishilman route into the valley of the Kabul river.

"We want" continues "The Times" no Afghan territory but in view of what has happened we can no longer be mainly dependent on the Khyber defile. We must have another open gate into Afghanistan for our own protection. This can be obtained by the slightest change in the nominal frontier towards Dakka."

Referring to the Bolshevistic measures adopted in the interior of Afghanistan especially authorised military and ministerial commandeering, "The Times" says that no one supposes that such methods can long endure. Afghanistan with a weak and comparatively helpless ruler and an instinctively lawless population must continue a potential danger to India until another Abdur Rahman Khan arises. Troublousness in Afghanistan always reverberates amongst the Indian frontier tribes. The outlook therefore is not very hopeful despite the gratifying conclusion of the peace.

The paper hopes that Mr. Montagu will speedily explain the recent partial breakdowns in the medical transport, munitions and the aircraft arrangements on the frontier. People should learn why the Government of India and the Army Headquarters in India made such a mess of the opening stage of the campaign and why the frontier was only furnished with old, obsolete or outworn aeroplanes while the Royal Air Force at home is burning new aeroplanes and smashing up engines.

"The Times" refers to the triple censorship in the field, at Peshawar and at Simla to which press correspondents were subjected, also excessive sickness besides cholera.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN ARMENIA.

BRITISH EVACUATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Paris.—Two British divisions garrisoning Armenia began evacuation on August 15th. The withdrawal was postponed two months by the wish of the Peace Conference. The outlook in Armenia is stated to be grave, but the British Government feels that it can no longer garrison Armenia owing to its responsibility elsewhere. Armenia is still hoping that the United States will accept the mandate.

A BURMAN ATTACKS A EUROPEAN.

ASSAILANT ESCAPES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

Mr. H. Temple of the Burmah Motor Works, Rangoon, was this morning attacked in a cowardly manner by a Burman who struck him on the head with a hammer but failed to stun him. The assailant made good his escape. Mr Temple who was saved by his topee is unable to attribute the attack to any cause except his having been instrumental in the removal of some boarding houses from the vicinity of his garage where the assault took place.

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is anxious to bring to end the present unsatisfactory state of things in regard to traffic conditions on its line. We hear that the train services will be revised so that the start from Madras will be at later and more convenient hours. The Calcutta mail will, it is believed, be started two hours later than at present, reaching its destination at practically the same time as now. It will also arrive in Madras probably two hours earlier. The Bombay mail is also expected to start at about 8-45 p.m., and Bangalore Mail at 9 p.m. A considerable saving is thereby effected in the running time in both directions.

SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

A ROYAL COMMISSION URGED.

APPEAL FROM S. AFRICAN INDIANS.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi sends us the following for publication :—

I have just received the following cablegram from Mr. Ibrahim Ismail Aswat, Chairman of the British Indian Association, Johannesburg:—

"Bill assented 23rd June, promulgated 3rd instant. Restricts companies acquiring further fixed properties and holding bonds as prior to company law. Reaffirms Gold and Transhipps Acts operating on new licensees after 1st May and restricting present traders and successors particular townships. Deputation waiting His Excellency urging withhold assent on ground class legislation. Goernment promised another commission during recess investigate Indian question throughout Union as concession (to) the detractors in Parliament. Fear further restrictive legislation. Community request you appeal Viceroy propose Royal commission India representing Union (local) Indian (interests). Convened Union Indian Conference, 4th August, great success. Decided united action. Many of (the) association pledged resist any cost.—Aswat."

The words in parenthesis have been added by me to make the meaning clear. The cablegram bears out what I have said in my letter to Sir George Barnes and what said at the recent meeting at Poona. The restrictions are clear; (1) No further holding of landed property in the Transvaal; (2) no new trade licences within the area affected by the Gold Law of the Townships Act; (3) the present holders and their successors in title to be restricted as to trade to the townships in which they are now trading.

As I have already remarked, this means virtual ruin of the Indian settlers in the Transvaal. Their only means of livelihood to the largest number is trade, and the largest number of Indians is to be found probably within the Gold area. If the Act stands, they must die out in the natural course.

In the cablegram the word assent occurs twice. It says the Bill has been assented to and it refers to a deputation that is to wait on H. E. the Governor-General of South Africa requesting him to withhold assent. The second use of the word assent refers probably to a clause in the Letters Patent providing for the vetoing of class legislation. The clause is undoubtedly to be used under exceptional circumstances. No one can deny that the Asiatics Act constitutes very exceptional circumstances warranting the exercise of the Royal veto.

The most important part of the cablegram however, is the fact that the commission promised by the Union Government is to be appointed as a "concession" to "the detractors" of Indians in the Union Parliament. Unless, therefore, the Government of India take care, there is every likelihood of the commission like the committee of the South African Assembly proving to the British Indians a curse instead of a blessing. It is, therefore, not unnatural that the British Indian Association urges that H. E. the Viceroy should propose a Royal Commission upon which both the Union and the Indian interests are represented. Nothing can be fairer than the proposal made by Mr. Aswat. I say so, because as a matter of right, no commission is really needed to decide that Indian settlers are entitled to trade in South Africa where they like and hold landed property on the same terms as the European settlers. This is the minimum they can claim. But under the complex constitution of this great Empire, justice is and has often to be done in a roundabout manner. A wise captain, instead of sailing against a head-wind, tacks and yet reaches his destination sooner than he otherwise would have. Even so, Mr. Aswat wisely accepts the principle of a commission on a matter that is self-evident but equally wisely wants a commission that would not prove abortive and that will dare to tell the ruling race in South Africa that, as members in an Empire which has more coloured people than white, they may not treat their Indian fellow-subjects as helots. Whether the above proposal is accepted or some other is adopted by the Imperial Government, it must be made clear to them that public opinion in India will not tolerate confiscation of the primary rights of the British Indian settlers in South Africa.

THE REFORM BILL.

"GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON EXISTING LEGISLATURE."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Under the auspices of the Madras Liberal League, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghav. Iyer delivered yesterday evening at Gokhale Hall a lecture on the Indian Reform Bill, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer presided. In concluding the speech the lecturer observed it appeared to him that on the whole the Reform Bill was a great improvement on the existing legislature and that instead of agitating for postponement of the Bill becoming law, much better course would be to have some kind of enactment not whittled down and to have that Act as a fulcrum on which they could work.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

ACQUITTAL OF DILSAPA BEGAM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Mahmad Sadak a Moslem youth was interned in Germany since the outbreak of the war. He returned to Calcutta on the cessation of hostilities. Somehow or other he came by a fortune while in Germany and took up a well-furnished house at Metiabraz. His nearest neighbour was Dilsapa Begum of the Oudh family and he succeeded in marrying the Begum's daughter. Subsequently, the Begum came to know that Sadak was not a Shia but a Wahibi and she wanted to move the District Judge of Alipore to declare the marriage void. Meantime Sadak preferred a charge of misappropriation against the Begum which was disposed of to-day. The Magistrate found the charge not substantiated and acquitted the Begum.

A RUBY OF 45 CARATS.

"A MOST PERFECT SPECIMEN OF SHAPE AND COLOUR."

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

A ruby weighing forty-five carats was recently found at Mogok. It will cut down to twenty-two carats. It is described as a most perfect specimen in shape and colour and is valued at ten lakhs. This is not the largest stone found at Mogok, as in 1899 a ruby weighing seventy-five carats was found but when cut its value was small. A smaller ruby weighing fifteen carats, was sold at the Paris Exhibition for twenty thousand pounds.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Haibullah Sahib, Acting Member of the Madras Executive Council who arrived in Madras on Saturday afternoon from Nellore was accorded a warm welcome at the Central Station by the Hindus and Mahomedans who had gathered in large numbers.

NEW ELECTED MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS OF COUNCIL TO BE CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

A meeting of the newly elected Legislative Council was held this morning in the Council Chamber, Lord Willingdon presiding. After the new members were sworn in a resolution congratulating His Majesty the King-Emperor on the victorious termination of the war and the successful signing of the Peace Treaty, was adopted. A resolution expressing regret and sense of loss of the Council in the death of Mahomed Azizuddin Sahib, was carried, the Council standing.

Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer moved a similar resolution touching the death of Dr. T. M. Nair. The Hon. Mr. Davidson speaking on the resolution on behalf of Government, said that Dr. Nair was a man of earnest convictions and that his death had deprived Government of a helpful and outspoken critic. The resolution was carried in silence, the Council standing.

H. E. the President then addressed a few words to the Council.

His Excellency referred to the constitution of the Council and the non-official majority as at present constituted. Government were anxious to secure as far as possible representation of various important communities in the Council. Another reason which had promoted Government to put in more non-officials, was that having regard to details, clauses and purposes of the Reforms Act, which they all hoped would be passed in England before very many months were over, it would be desirable to secure a clear non-official majority so that opinions and votes of members may be governed by a sense of responsibility. His Excellency felt confident that members would exercise their authority and their responsibility in such a manner that it would not be necessary for him to bring his power of veto into play.

The Council next proceeded to consider the motion that the business of the Council shall be conducted in English. The Hon. Mr. Narasimha Iyer moved an adjournment of the motion and an amendment. Both were rejected and the original proposition was carried.

After the Bills amending the Outports, the Landing and Shipping Fees Act, the Civil Court Act and the Madras Forests Act, were passed and after the election of members of the Finance Committee for the year 1919-1920 the Council adjourned.

It is understood that the Hon. Rev. E. M. Macphail will deliver the convocation address to the new graduates of Madras University in November.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has made the following appointments on his personal staff:—Capt. W. L. Ranking (Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles) to be honorary Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Yakub Khan, 27th King George's Own Light Cavalry, to be an Indian Aide-de-Camp.

The total subscription for the new Indian loan up to the 19th instant at Rs. 14,03,00,900 inclusive of Rs. 68,37,425 in the shape of war bonds.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS' ADVANCE.

FORTUNES FLUCTUATING.

BOLSHEVIKS LOSING GROUND ON CASPIAN COAST

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

It is officially stated that General Erdeli's volunteers are again advancing along the Caspian coast and have landed parties sixty-five miles from Astrakhan. East of the Volga the partisan corps attached to General Denikin's army have raided and torn up the railway line midway between Urbach and Astrakhan taking many prisoners. Their fortunes are fluctuating westward of the Volga.

The volunteers gained ground in heavy fighting sixty-five miles from Kharkov. The volunteers are within forty miles East of Odessa along the coast, thus the Bolsheviks possess only fifty miles of the Black Sea Coast.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

ARCHDUKE'S PROCLAMATION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 13.

Berlin.—Archduke Joseph has issued a proclamation to the Hungarian people declaring that he has no idea of reintroducing monarchy or of accepting the Crown.

(Continued from column 6.)

Lord Morley, and had the new Legislative Councils been treated with confidence and respect, Indian politics would have taken another course. There would have been no feeling of resentment either against Government or against those who while recognizing the mistaken policy of Government still believed that they would be able to influence the powers-that-be to adopt a more liberal attitude towards these comments. The rejection of Gokhale's Compulsary and Free Primary Education Bill made matters worse. All this was an argument for the leaders of the extreme section to prove to the people that they had put money on the wrong horse. Soon after came the great world-wide war and on all sides was heard the claim of right against might. England was casting her lot on the side of justice and freedom, and the educated people here naturally expected that the same ideals of freedom and self-determination, of which they had heard so much from English statesmen and publicists would be applied to this country. As "The Nation" referring to the Sinn Fein movement puts it: "One cannot preach a crusade for liberty without scattering abroad ideas of liberty, one cannot fight for liberty without popularising it. Whether it was as a result of the war or the propaganda, there is no question that during the last few years a far more advanced philosophy of liberty has taken root in the imagination of the peoples." What is true of Ireland is in this case true of India. The ferment has gone deeply and has even entered the minds of people classed as half-educated. One has only to see the small traders and shopmen sitting round a man reading some papers, and there criticising the news with great interest to be satisfied that it is not the educated classes who are asking for political reform. The majority of people interested in these questions want to rely on their own efforts to obtain political rights. This feeling is so strong that any proposal to cooperate with the officials for the smooth working of the reforms, is looked upon with suspicion, as being engineered by the officials. How long will this last and whether it will go on increasing or die out will depend chiefly on the attitude of the Indo-British Association under Lord Sydenham's lead towards the Reform Bill. If the proposals of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, supported as they are by the Southborough Committees, are whittled down, it will lead to a recrudescence of extremism in the country. Sir Edward Carson's attitude towards Home Rule drove the Irish from the Nationalist to the Sinn Fein camp. Is it too much to hope that the retired Anglo-Indian satraps will learn wisdom and statesmanship and not drive the people of this country away from constitutional methods?

L. S.

IRELAND AND INDIA.

A PARALLEL.

It has often been said, and with a large modicum of thruth, that India is very much similar to Ireland in so far as the majority of population is dependent on agriculture and also in regard to the backwardness of agriculture and want of enterprize in industrial activities. Perhaps the Celtic tinge in the Irish blood makes the people dreamers and lovers of the mystic like the Hindus. With so much common between these two people, it will be interesting to compare the growth of the political movement in these countries. One cannot say with any certainty how far the Indian leaders of political thought and their English friends who initiated the National Congress were influenced by the Nationalist movement in Ireland. There is, however, no doubt that these old political leaders were imbued with Gladstonian Liberalism and were admirers of Parnell. Many of them followed Parnell's work in Parliament in Ireland with a zest not noticeable amongst the present political leaders of the country in their study of foreign politics. When Mrs. Besant started her campaign of self-government, she borrowed the phrase "Home Rule" from Irish politics against the wishes of older leaders who did not approve of the importing into this country's politics of a term which was in a way stinking in the nostrils not only of Unionists but of other Englishmen. The campaign of Home Rule carried under her leadership has now fallen flat in the same way as the Nationalist or Home Rule movement in Ireland, and she, who was acclaimed as Vasant Devi is being cried down not only as an ally of the Moderates but also, in some quarters, as a Government spy. She is practically in the same position as are the followers of Redmond in Ireland. The leadership of the advanced section has gone into other hands and one is not quite sure what lines these new leaders are going to adopt to carry the country to the goal of full responsible self-government.

"Ourselves."

In Ireland the people who were not satisfied with the Nationalist movement, as initiated by Parnell and carried on by Redmond, started the movement known as the Sinn Fein movement for the early realisation of their political aspirations. There seems even in England some misunderstanding about the meaning of the term "Sinn Fein." Literally it means "ourselves" and not "ourselves alone" as misinterpreted by some English politicians. Its founder, Mr. Arthur Griffiths, says, "the basis of the policy is national self-reliance." He then goes on to say what is often all a truism that: "No law and no series of laws can make a nation out of a people which distrusts itself." Thus Sinn Feinism is a policy of "national self-reliance in contrast to a policy of waiting for the good will of the British parliament to make Ireland a nation." A similar argument was urged up by Mr. Tilak and his friends when they broke up the Surat Congress of 1907. They strongly disapproved of the Congress policy of passing resolutions appealing to Government for redress of grievances. "No mendicancy" was their battle cry and by thus appealing to their self-respect, the party was enabled to draw away some of the younger generation from the fold of the Congress. That large numbers of educated men still stood by the Congress policy was due mainly to the personal magnetism of men like Sir Pherozeshah and Gokhale. Their deaths within a few months of each other paved the way for the success of the advanced section, for the remaining old leaders had either not that same clear insight or were won over to the opinions of the other section. It was at this psychological moment that Mrs. Besant started her Home Rule propaganda and though she was not able to convert to her views the leaders of the Bombay Congress of 1915, the next year's Congress at Lucknow was practically captured by her party. A similar fate befell the Nationalist party in Ireland owing to the death of Redmond, where the Sinn Feiners wiped away the Nationalist party at the last election. Wherever the people of a country want more power, more liberty, they naturally follow those leaders who can make them believe that they and their policy will help them to reach the goal earlier than others. Parnell converted Irishmen into Home Rulers when he satisfied them that that way success lay. Pherozeshah and Gokhale were able to keep the Congress going on the old lines because the Congressmen were confident that they would attain their objective by following their methods.

March of Liberty.

Had the Morley-Minto Reforms which, it is no secret now, Gokhale secured for the country, been followed by other overdue reforms, or even if these reforms had been carried out in the spirit in which they were introduced by

[Continued in Column 7.]

S. S. KOWEIT.

HOW SHE SANK.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, a Marine Court of Enquiry was held in connection with the listing of s. s. Koweit, an Arab Line vessel, which capsized on the 18th July last at the Bombay Docks, with Mr. A. H. S. Aston as president, Captain C. F. Osborne, master of s. s. Circassia, and Captain J. Mitchell, master of s. s. War Isis, as members, and Captain S. A. Margan, master of s. s. Muttra, and Mr. Alexander Rattray, Chief Engineer of s. s. Clan Alpine, as assessors.

Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, represented the Crown; Mr. Little, solicitor, appeared for Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company; Mr. Caroe, solicitor for the Master of the ship, and Messrs. Godinho and D'Cruz, pleaders for the Chief Officer.

CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Earnest Hutchings, captain of the vessel, examined by Mr. Bowen, said that the Koweit arrived in the Bombay harbour from Aden on the 13th July. She had then 60 tons of coal left in the bunker. She had 70 tons of cargo also and it was discharged on the following day. She was berthed in the Victoria Dock. He, the Chief Engineer, and other officers lived on board the ship, in the dock. The Marine Superintendent of the Arab Line had control over the ship, while she was in the dock. Witness said he was the master of the ship and that he was not responsible for the alterations and repairs to the ship that were entrusted to the contractors.

Asked by Mr. Bowen if he was not responsible for the safety of the ship while she was in the dock, witness said he could not overrule the orders of the Marine Superintendent. Witness had only to carry out the orders of the Marine Superintendent. He (Marine Superintendent) was in a position above him. Witness was responsible for the giving of orders as to filling or emptying the ballast tanks. The bunkering was not done under his orders. So far as he understood, that was done under orders from the Company's office without any reference to him. He knew the ship was tender for light draught. She was not dangerously tender. She had a voyage from Aden to Bombay during the monsoon. Captain Barnett, Marine Superintendent, used to come to the ship every day. About 15th or 16th of July, Captain Barnett told him that he wanted the ballast tanks to be emptied for survey. This order was given in presence of the Chief Officer. He (witness) understood that the Chief Officer would act upon that order.

Replying to the President witness said that seemed to him to be an express order. He (witness) did not tell the Chief Officer that he (the latter) was to carry out that order because witness thought the Chief Officer knew it already.

WHAT THE SHIP CONTAINED ON 17TH JULY.

Questioned by Mr. Bowen he said he did not give the Chief Officer any order to carry out Captain Barnett's orders. The Chief Officer received the order from Captain Barnett in the same way as he did. Captain Barnett did not tell witness when the tanks were to be surveyed. On the evening of the 17th July he first knew that they were emptied. He did not know how much water had been pumped out then. On the evening of July 17, about 210 tons of coal had been put on board. Besides the 210 tons there were the 60 tons which had been left in the bunker. At the time of arrival in Bombay there were another 100 tons in the boilers. And there were 70 tons of fresh water. He said the total tonnage in his opinion was sufficient to counter-balance the water that had been pumped out of the ballast tanks. He considered it safe to continue to pump out water from the ballast tanks on the evening of the 17th.

Captain Barnett did not tell him how much coal he wanted to put on board on 17th July. As soon as the ship arrived, Captain Barnet told him that certain ports were to be altered, and that the iron blinders were to be removed and glass scuttles were to be substituted. He gave no orders about the opening of the ports. These ports were near the waterline. To the best of his knowledge and belief that was about three feet on the evening of 17th July. He was on board that night. About 1 a.m. the ship took a list about five or six degrees towards the port. The list was not a heavy one, in his opinion. The coaling was resumed that morning between 7-30 or 9 a.m. All the water had not been pumped out before the ship capsized. He further said he was on board the ship when she took another list at about 10-30 a.m. It was an ordinary list that a ship takes when bunkering coal. There was nothing to raise an alarm in that. The list was about eight or nine degrees to the port. The ship was not in that list very long. Witness could not tell in how many minutes she fell after that. He did not take any steps when the list began. He had no time to do anything. The list gradually got worse and the ship rolled over. One of the masts was broken, a funnel was flattened and other damage was done to the ship.

CAPTAIN CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caroe, witness said that they had experienced a very heavy monsoon during their voyage from Aden to Bombay. The ship behaved very well during the voyage. On the morning of 18th July, the weight was 530 tons. She had a weight of about 500 tons during the voyage. As to what happened on the 17th of July, he knew from what he was told.

Replying to Mr. Godinho, witness said, it was the duty of the Chief Engineer to pump out water from the bunks.

Witness was further cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, who appeared for the Arab Line Steam Navigation Company.

MR. THOMAS ALFRED SIMSON.

Mr. Thomas Alfred Simson, examined by Mr. Bowen, said, he was the Chief Officer on S. S. Koweit. The vessel arrived in Bombay, on the 13th of July, and discharged the cargo on the 14th. There was about 60 to 70 tons of coal on board. The ballast tanks were full, till the evening of 17th July. The Marine Superintendent told the Captain that he wanted the tanks to be emptied out for survey on the morning of 17th July. He (witness) was present at the time. As the pumps were broken, he could not pump the tanks out during the day. He asked the Master about 5 p.m., after sufficient coal had been put on board, if he considered it safe to pump the tanks. Witness told him that they had in 210 tons of coal and asked, if that would be enough stability. The Master asked witness to tell the Chief Engineer to pump the tanks out. The vessel had 60 tons of coal on board, when she arrived in Bombay. They had 210 tons of coal and 70 tons of fresh water put on board, on 17th July. They had 80 tons of water in the boilers. The Chief Engineer, told witness, that 220 tons had been put on board and stowed on both side bunkers and not in the main bunker, and he (witness), believed there was work to be done in the main bunker. He first heard of the alteration in the Orlop deck on the 14th of July. The Marine Superintendent told the Master to make the ship ready for pilgrims, to have the blinders taken out. The ports were taken out accordingly. For each port, a glass port was to be substituted. He said, it was to be done after the ship was fumigated. He warned the contractor's men about the orders of the Marine Superintendent and Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer. He told the foremen that not more than one port was to be taken out at a time, and that, as soon as a port was taken out, it should be replaced by a glass port. A little after, while he was busy pumping the tanks, the Second Officer came and reported that the Contractors' men were not carrying out his (witness's) orders. Witness again went down and reprimanded them for not carrying out the orders. The foreman said that, he quite understood his work.

PORT HOLES OPEN.

Witness knew at 10 p.m., that there were seven portholes open on the port side and twelve on the starboard side. He reported it to the Captain, the next morning. In witness' opinion, considering the stability, the vessel had on board, it was perfectly safe to leave the port holes open. Coaling had commenced at 9 a.m., and 40 tons had been already put on board before the accident. More coal was put in the side bunkers. Witness could pump out only ten tons of water, when the ship capsized. The ship took a heavy list about 10-30 a.m., without giving any warning. He then called all the men on deck and ordered them ashore. There was just time for him to jump ashore. There was an interval of ten or twelve minutes between the time when the list began and when the vessel capsized, and he had no time to see what was going on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caroe, witness said that he reported to the Captain the next morning, that Alcock Ashdown and Company's men left the port holes open.

Replying to Mr. Godinho, he said that in that matter he acted as the medium between the Chief Engineer and the Master. He said the order respecting pumping was given by the Master and was communicated by him (witness), to the Chief Engineer. He said his responsibility ceased there. To his knowledge, the pumping out of the water from the tanks was taken in hand after 420 tons of ballast was on board.

Replying to Mr. Little, witness said, he was not to decide as to which bunker the coal should go in. He could not express an opinion as to the reason of the list, but he fancied it might have been due to the coaling. He said, the vessel could recover from list of three to four degrees, but not more.

Mr. J. M. Angles, the Chief Engineer and Mr. F. L. Barnett, Marine Superintendent of Arab Lines, also gave evidence.

Further enquiry is proceeding.

VIRAMGAUM RIOTS CASE.

DETAILS OF SENTENCES.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD Aug. 12.

The following are the charge and sentences in the Viramgaum Riots Case:—

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 48, 49, 50, 51 are found guilty of waging war against the King, Section 121, I. P. C., and are sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of their property.

Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5, are also found guilty of causing grievous hurt, (Section 325).

Accused Nos. 1, 5, 6 7 are found guilty of rioting armed, with deadly weapons, (Section 148, I. P. C.).

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 are found guilty of arson, (Section 436, I. P. C.).

Accused Nos. 1 and 6 are found guilty of an offence under Section 25 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

Accused Nos. 48, 49, 50 and 51 are found guilty of an offence of dacoity (Section 395 I. P. C.).

Accused Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 44, 47, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, are found guilty of offence of receiving property knowing it to have been stolen in the course of a dacoity, (Section 412, I. P. C.), and are sentenced as follows:—Nos. 44, 57, each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for ten years. Nos. 47, 55, 58, rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Nos. 53, 54, 56, each to suffer five years. No. 16 to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 4 years. Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 23, each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three years. Accused Nos. 24, 25, each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 2 years. Accused Nos. 21 and 22, each to suffer 18 months.

Accused Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 14, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41; 43, 52, 59 are acquitted on all the charges and ordered to be set at liberty.

Accused Nos. 1, 5, 6 are acquitted on the murder charge.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS TO BENGAL GOVT.

URGE FOR FIXED PRICES OF RICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. Aug. 13.

The British Indian Association has addressed a letter to the Bengal Government expressing its opinion on high prices in Bengal, the export and the high price of rice. The Association says:—

If the existing stocks are considered to be adequate for provincial requirements, my Committee fail to understand what is there to prevent Government from fixing the prices of rice at reasonable rates. As regards exports, my Committee venture to submit that, having regard to the present unprecedented position, it is incumbent upon Government to scrutinise the position and limit exports to irreducible minimum. My Committee are of opinion that it is not only preferable, but absolutely necessary that all exports of rice must pass through Government and, if possible, be made on their account at fixed rates. This measure is likely to have the effect of eliminating pressure of profiteering and automatically reducing exports to a minimum.

About the high prices of cloth the association says:—

My Committee venture to submit that the guiding principle of Government should be the welfare of Bengal, as a whole, to which sectional interests must be subordinated, and that there should be no delay on its part in importing standardised cloth to meet the wants of the poorer classes. My committee pray for earnest attention of Government in this direction.

BANK OF MADRAS.

ADOPTION OF HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Madras held last evening, in submitting directors' and auditors' reports and statements of affairs of the Bank of Madras for half year ended 30th June, Mr. Leech, Chairman, stated that actual profit during the half year amounted to Rs. 691,938 which with the amount carried forward on 31st December of Rs. 2,57,550 gives a total of 948,488 for disposal. "The results," he said, "are not so satisfactory as in recent years, but India had been in throes of pestilence and famine during the past 12 months and we have been contending with the adverse conditions which have naturally affected bank profits. Notwithstanding the somewhat difficult year, we can comfortably pay, the usual dividend of ten per cent. plus two per cent. bonus, which absorbs 4½ lakhs and have been able to put one lakh to reserve, in addition to the two lakhs carried to reserve account last December. Reserve figure now stands at 53 lakhs, as against 50 lakhs a year ago.

Regarding the reconstruction of commercial machinery so severely battered by the events of war-period, one of the first things is to repair and strengthen the engine that drives the machinery, to improve and strengthen the financial facilities of the Empire. This work as affecting India might be divided under two headings:—(1) To find suitable basis of currency, and to fix a stable exchange between it and the Indian rupee; (2) to increase banking facilities of India so that in the remotest districts people may be induced to bank their savings, instead of burying them.

QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION.

"Referring to the question of amalgamations he said: "It is generally accepted that one big bank, or block of banks, working together can effect more than a number of independent small banks. Just before the war in 1913, Sir Bernard Hunter, giving evidence before the Currency Commission in London, strongly advocated the establishment of a State Bank for India, to be formed by the amalgamation of three Presidency Banks. The proposal did not meet with general approval of the Commission, and was shelved, though it was approved by some of the leading experts. War has, however, brought out the weak spots of the present financial arrangements in India, and the Presidency Banks are now unanimously agreed as to the advisability and feasibility, I might say, the urgent necessity of such amalgamation. Negotiations regarding the ways and means are proceeding. Before many months are past, your directors hope to have the proposal to place before the shareholders for approval."

MR. B. G. TILAK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had no idea till to-day that I had given offence to the "Times of India" by proclaiming Tilak a political guru. But is a guru, a saint? One of my clients was a Rajguru. He was the Pope of the Prabhus. He was once held in high veneration by them. The veneration had vanished under the influence of rationalism or scepticism. But in the zenith of his power the Rajguru was never venerated as a Rajsaint or simply, a saint. I still doubt that guru and saint are interchangeable terms. But if it be, the sinner is the "Advocate of India." Long ago the "Advocate" denounced Tilak as my political guru. I felt guilty. So I pleaded guilty on his last birthday. But let not these remarks detract from the unquestionable saintliness of Tilak's life. Among the saints of the Catholic Church I observe some who were incarcerated by Governments, crucified or cremated. In spite of the Chirol case and other miscarriages of justice I believe even the *Advocatus Diaboli* could not deprive Tilak of the admiration and veneration of his countrymen for the saintliness of his life.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Aug. 12.

NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

ALL ACCUSED EXCEPT ONE DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

All accused except one have been discharged.

NADIAD, Aug. 12.

The second Special Tribunal composed of Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, President, Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, and Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi, Commissioners, reassembling this morning heard arguments of defence pleaders for the remaining accused Nos. 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 14, *re.* why charges should not be framed against them.

At the outset Mr. Davar expressed sorrow for the sad death of Mr. Motibhai Chhotalal, who was attacked only the previous day with cholera, which resulted in death. He was an instructing pleader in the case on the defence side. Mr. B. T. Desai who was also partially attacked is now reported to be improving.

The Court thereupon expressed its regret and then called upon Mr. K. F. Nariman to address the Court on behalf of his client, accused No. 7. Mr. Nariman in the course of his arguments said that as far as No. 7 was concerned, there was no mention of him beyond Santaram's gate. It is not proved by any of the witnesses that he had gone to the rails at all. Approvers, Kalidas Kashi and Chhotalal Rajesh, have never identified No. 7 as one of those that had been on the rails that night. He urged that it was not possible for Purshottam Amin to see accused No. 7 in the moon light night on the well, as alleged by the prosecution, as the well is 100 yards distant from the place whence Purshottam had seen him.

Then Mr. Sevaklal R. Desai who defended No. 9, urged that nothing had come out from the confession taken as a whole that his client was a member of the unlawful assembly at the time of commission of the offence. He laid stress on the point that his client had not done any overt act. But on the contrary he had hidden himself at the distance of a field from the scene of offence through fear or cowardice. He suggested that the confession might have been made at the instance of the police, as was apparent from the evidence recorded in the case.

SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. V. J. Patel who appeared for accused No. 10, said that before confining himself to the evidence against his client he would like to make some general observations. He referred to the gross irregularity by the investigating officer. He said that Mr. Janubhai had received definite information from the approvers' statement on the 7th May last and had not made any inquiries till the 11th May. Mr. Janubhai explained that he was engaged with searches of the Home Rule League Office and the house of its Secretary. He asked the Court whether such a story was believable looking to the very serious nature of the inquiry of an offence punishable by death. No Court would swallow the explanation given by him. He urged that the only evidence against his client, accused No. 10, was that of the two approvers and Kalidas Bechar. His case stood exactly on the same footing of Harman Afinwala, accused No. 4, who is discharged. Accused No. 9 had stated in his confession that he was informed in the street where he lived that there was going to be a meeting that night at Ahmedabadi gate and they should attend it. They had not met for the first time at the meeting as was alleged by the prosecution. Mr. Patel then quoted material contradictions between the confession of Kalidas Bechar and the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Davar who defended accused Nos. 11 and 14, said the whole case as far as the unfortunate accused were concerned was got up. He observed that as regards the approvers, Kalidas and Chhota Rajeshwar, he would only say that the two belonged to a very low species of humanity who could be purchased for a few coins. Mr. Janubhai has bungled at every point of concoction. With regard to the evidence against accused No. 11 he said that no complicity in the meeting was ever suggested. Kalidas, a man of straw, having no reputation at all, says that he and Bhalabhai were on that night at the station. They went to Chandulal, signaller, to know the time of the arrival of the troop-train. After knowing it, they left the station with the idea to derail. Chandulal, signaller, who was picked up for patching work in the evidence, as he was the youngest of the station staff, flatly denies having seen Bhalabhai on the station that night. Chandulal was weeping at Dhirajlal's house and had stated in this Court that he had been forced to make the statement owing to police pressure and oppression.

ACCUSED NO. 14.

With regard to Magan Raja, accused 14, Chhota Rajesh says it was Magan who provided him with a screw spanner. Mr. Janubhai did not make inquiries about this spanner, after he got hold of the spanners at Pranshanker's pump and during the course of the investigation this spanner seems to have evaporated. Purshottam Amin was brought in to involve Bhalabhai in the first instance and the crowd of conspiracy. Purshottam does not even identify Bhalabhai though he has stated in his examination-in-chief that he knew Bhalabhai and met him that night on the station. Very likely that Bhalabhai must have been some other gentleman whom Purshottam did not identify here. After finishing his arguments Mr. Davar paid a high tribute to the conduct of the prosecution as well as to the patience, forbearance and judicial acumen of the bench.

At this stage the Court rose for the lunch.

At 3-30 p.m. when the Court again met, it declared that all accused, except No. 9, Kalidas Bechar, were discharged, as there was insufficient evidence against them. It then charged Kalidas Bechar, accused No. 9, for committing offences punishable under Section 149, I. P. Code, and Section 126 of the Indian Railway Act, and directed that he be tried on the said charges.

The Court called upon Mr. Sevaklal to bring defence witnesses next day and then rose for the day.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

"A TELEGOO"—Complains of the disgusting condition of roads in Kamathipura and appeals to the City Fathers to give some little attention at least to the sanitary needs of the poor in this locality.

"HOW WE ARE GETTING ON"

A member of the Congress Deputation writes from London under date July 24:—

The first thing that we have to report this week is that the paper "India" of this week is edited without Mr. Polak and that it will continue to be so edited until other arrangements are made. The British Congress Committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare a written constitution for the Committee. This sub-committee invited Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Patel to confer with them and settle the draft constitution. The Conference has ended satisfactorily. The sub-committee has accepted all the suggestions made by Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Patel and the draft will be laid before the British Congress Committee by the sub-committee to-morrow. In short the British Congress Committee will now fully accept the position that it is an executive body of the Indian National Congress in London and as such subordinate to it. The journal "India" will also hereafter represent the views of the Congress.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee sat on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday this week. "India" gives a full summary of evidence. And so I do not trouble you with details. Sir James Meston and Sir Claude Hill were examined and cross-examined. They have approved of the Montagu Scheme, and there is no danger now of its being whittled down any further. But we shall have to make a good fight to see it improved. Lord Southborough is being examined on the franchise question. There is nothing more of the Committee that we can report.

We are trying to have a meeting of the Parliamentary Members in the Parliamentary Committee Rooms next Wednesday to hear us. We shall write to you more about it next week.

In the "Daily News" there was an article headed "Blindness in India", severely commenting on the Punjab incidents. "The Daily Herald" also supported us. The figures about the Punjab convictions published in the "Kesari" have been, as you will find, quoted in the "Daily Herald."

The domestic situation here is getting serious. If such a state of things continue, they say, the present Government may not last longer than a few months. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Reforms Bill is therefore trying to have its work hurried on and completed as far as possible before the 1st week of September.

The memoranda are ready, but we think these will not be of much use. The Committee has framed 19 questions which each unofficial witness will have to reply. We have got a copy of it and are preparing our replies.

We are all in good health.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There will be hardly any two opinions on the suggestion of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, to elect Mr. Horniman, as the President of the next Congress. His services to the country have been so valuable and innumerable that we would not only be failing in our duty, but would be called a most ungrateful nation, if we did not elect him. It is, therefore, to be hoped that all the provinces will unanimously elect him as our President.

I would here like to make a suggestion. It is probable that the Defence of India Act, under which he has been deported, would become null and void six months after the declaration of peace and the restriction imposed upon Mr. Horniman would be automatically removed. However, in case there is any difficulty in his reaching India by Congress time, it is essential that we should be prepared to suggest another name, and the only name one can suggest is that of Sir Sankaran Nair. No words are necessary to eulogise his services to the motherland. The most exalted office he held was nothing to him when the question of the motherland was at stake; his illustrious minute on the Government of India despatches, is an historical document and has proved of great service to the country. It would be, therefore, only befitting on our part were we to elect him as our President for the second time of this august body, in case Mr. Horniman is not available. I hope the various Congress Committees will consider this matter when the question of election comes up before them.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, August 10.

AFGHAN DELEGATES PASS THROUGH DAKKA.

JALALABED RECEIVES PEACE NEWS ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Afghan delegates passed through our lines at Dakka yesterday, on their way home. News of Peace has been received with enthusiasm in Jalalabad.

KUNDIAN RIOT CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST 10 PERSONS.

HOW THE STRIKE WAS ORGANISED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Before the special tribunal on Tuesday, the hearing was resumed of the Kundian riot case in which ten persons stand charged with offences, under Rule 24 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules and Sections 149, 109 and 120B, I. P. C. Sardar Mehtab Singh, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Messrs. Ubedulla and Gulati, Barristers, Mr. Jagannath and Mr. A. M. Banerjee, Vakils, defended the accused. The public Prosecutor, in opening the case for the Crown, said, that certain of the accused on the 15th April, induced the railway staff to cease work by threats and intimidation. Kishen Chand (accused No. 2) held a meeting of the railway staff, behind the staff lines, where inflammatory speeches were delivered and a strike of servants of His Majesty, was decided upon. A mob including some of the accused then proceeded to the railway station Kundian, and prevented the departure of train No. 65, by refusing to allow the engine driver Haider, to take an engine out of the shed by threats and intimidation. The mob then threw stones at Mr. Philips, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Mathews, Executive Engineer. On the evening of the 15th April, several of the accused and others visited quarters of certain of the staff and by threats insisted on their joining the strike and visited the sheds and turned out the night staff. On the 16th April, a mob including several accused collected together and resolved to go on strike until the Rowlatt Act was repealed and prevented the day staff from entering the sheds.

Evidence was then recorded of the prosecution witnesses. The Station Master and the District Traffic Superintendent Kundian, narrated the activities of the accused during the 14th, 15th and 16th April. Haider, driver of the train No. 65, said, he was stopped by a mob, which included some of the accused from bringing the engine from the shed. He was threatened and stoned.

Muhammad Latif, clerk of the Loco. Office, stated he refused to join the strike. A mob including several of the accused came to his quarters, and asked him to join the strike. They threatened to kill him, if he refused.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE STANDING DISGRACE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The destiny of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has been left entirely in the hands of the seventy-two civic fathers who deliberate twice a week in solemn conclave over the affairs of the city. We may take it that every one of them is doing his best for the improvement of health, comfort and embellishment of the city. For this purpose they talk,—a little too much at times; they thrust lawyer-like arguments, though the legal element is small; and often they indulge in pleasantries to relieve the monotony of serious deliberations. But in spite of all this Bombay is not what one should expect it to be. The roads are bad and full of dust. Some are undoubtedly well kept, but the rest are a disgrace to the city. During the monsoon many prominent roads are even worse and the thick layer of mud, through which the unfortunate people have to walk, gives a fair idea of the manner in which our City Fathers do their work. Many a time it is not advisable to go along them for the roads are so slippery that one would rather like to fly over that distance in an aeroplane even at some risk of life and limb, and woe to the luckless pedestrian who walks hastily on such a road for it will at once bring him down on his knees to do homage to Mother Earth.

The lighting of the city too is very defective. Only a few roads can be said to be well lighted, but that too seems to be in the experimental stage. It is evident that the City Fathers have not yet made up their minds to increase the power of light—inside as well as outside the civic chamber. But let me tell them that in the most crowded thoroughfares, where carriages and motor cars dash about at break-neck speed, it is the most essential thing. I believe that it is only through providential grace that the benighted passers-by are not often run over and despatched in a hurry to the other world to lodge their complaints before a higher tribunal. But however much we may blame the hoary fathers for their many delinquencies, we can never hope to find in them a revolutionary spirit, for in this age of electricity they are still in love with the old kerosine lamps, and have shown their high appreciation of them by preserving them still along the whole length of the Back-Bay which might be one of the finest promenades, but which up to now has been sadly neglected. Bombay is always called the beautiful and rightly so; but all its beauty comes from nature. Man has done little to enhance it.—Yours, etc.,

C. J. C.

The "Pioneer" learns that two official of experience from Labour Board at Home have arrived in India for the purpose of helping, with advice and authoritative information, the officers and men who desire to resume their civil avocations on demobilisation. Those gentlemen will travel all over India, and will be accessible to anyone who wishes to secure their counsel.

THE REAL INDIAN DEMAND.

SIR CLAUDE HILL'S MISTAKE.

BY "POLITICUS."

Reuter cabled the other day, in the course of a niggardly dole of news relating to the important proceedings of the Parliamentary Joint Committee, that "Replying to Lord Sinha, Sir Claude Hill said that he was not aware that all shades of Indian opinion favoured executive councils, both central and provincial, consisting of equal numbers of officials and non-officials." This is indeed colossal ignorance of what is a matter of common knowledge and public record. I intend to confine myself particularly to prove the generality of the demand that half the members of the central executive council should be Indian non-officials specially in view of the unanimous insistence of Indian political opinion that the Government of India should no longer be allowed to retain its present autocratic character and a due measure of responsibility must be granted in the Central Government. The appointment of non-official Indians to half the seats in the central Executive Council, while not in the least degree meeting the above demand, would appreciably increase the 'influence' of popular opinion in the counsels of the Central Government—with the grant of which mere 'influence' in the Government at Simla the people of India are asked to remain content apparently—until the protracted process of the gradual transfer of responsibility is completed in most of the provinces. It appears that an attempt is being made to give to the people as small a modicum of even this 'influence 'in the Central Government as possible. I, therefore, feel it necessary that we should place it beyond any shadow of doubt that "all shades of Indian opinion favour the central executive council consisting of an equal number of officials and non-officials." It may here be pointed that when Indian opinion demanded that half the members of the Executive Councils should be Indians, they claimed that these Indian members should be elected by the Legislative Councils or nominated from amongst Indian non-officials. It was never suggested that these Indian members should be officials and so the words "Indian" and "non-official" are and should be regarded as interchangeable.

Memorandum of the Nineteen.

One of the earliest political documents regarding the present movement for Indian constitutional reform is the well-known memorandum of the Nineteen and the very first demand of its distinguished signatories is that "In all the Executive Councils, Provincial and Imperial, half the number of members should be Indians and that "the elected representatives of the people should have a voice in the selection of the Indian members of the Executive Councils and for this purpose a principle of selection should be adopted." That memorandum was signed by the representatives of all shades of political opinion; and at the risk of wearying your readers I think I should mention the names of these signatories once again, to help Sir Claude Hill to acquire a little knowledge of Indian political opinion. Those signatories were:—The Maharaja of Kassimbazar, Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, the Hon. Messrs. Bhupendranath Basu, B. D. Shukul, Madan Mohan Malaviya, K. V. Rangaswamiengar, Mazhrul Haque, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, B. N. Sarma, Mir Asad Ali, Kamini Kumar Chandra and Krishna Sahay, the Raja of Kanika, the Hon. Messrs. M. B. Dadabhoy, Sita Nath Roy, M. A. Jinnah and the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad. This clear demand was further re-emphasised in the Congress League Scheme passed at the memorable Lucknow Congress of 1916 by a huge assembly of delegates consisting of every shade of political opinion from ultra-moderatism to extremism, nationalism, for at that Congress the old 'seceders' had rejoined and the new ones had not yet seceded. That Congress demanded that the Governor-General of India "will have an Executive Council, half of whom shall be Indians" and that "the Indian members shall be elected by the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council." If there was any manner of doubt as to real Indian opinion on the point, it was set at rest by the numerous addresses presented to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy by representatives of all shades of Indian opinion. I need only refer to the views of a few typical addresses. No reference need be made to the addresses of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League whose views on this point published at Lucknow, were reiterated at the Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi Congresses. Nor is any reference necessary to the address presented by the Home Rule Leagues or various Provincial Congress Committees or Moslem Leagues or other political bodies affiliated to the Congress and the All-India Moslem League, which all supported this and other demands of the two leading National organisations in the country. I need only mention associations voicing the 'other' shades of Indian opinion. The Madras Presidency Association an influential, non-Brahman institution, not only urged that half the members of the central Executive Council should be Indian but that they should be elected by the Legislative Council. The Indian Moslem Association of Calcutta has been officially described as having been "formed in 1917 by members of the Bengal Presidency League *who did not agree* with the policy of supporting the Congress *Reform Scheme* and it concluded its address by stating that "The Indian Muslim Association deems it its duty to point out that it does not agree to the wisdom of any catastrophic changes likely to weaken the permanence and stability of British Rule in India, upon the broad foundations of which rest all our hopes and aspirations of constitutional and administrative progress," and yet the official summary of its demands is that "for Provincial Executive Councils they recommended six members in major provinces, including three Indians, of whom two should be Moslems, and four members in minor provinces of whom two should be Indians, one being a Moslem. The members of these Councils should be appointed by the head of the Province. On the Viceroy's executive council they claim two seats for Moslems out of a total of four seats reserved for Indians." The Marwari Association of Calcutta also, in the words of the official summary, "would enlarge Executive Councils and give half the membership to Indians." In the Punjab even associations representative of conservative shades of opinions asked the same thing. "The Chief Khalsa Diwan of the Punjab" recommended Executive Councils of six in the Provinces, of whom three should be Indians. The Viceroy's Executive Council of eight should have four Indian members. The Punjab Chiefs' Association also asked for half the membership being given to Indians chosen "with regard to Indian public opinion"; both in the provincial and central executive councils. Even the Catholic Indian Association of Southern India, which according to the official description "was opposed to any weakening of British control in India and considered that the country was unfit for complete self-government," supported the more advanced bodies in their demand, the official summary stating "the constitutional changes put forward by the Association were the inclusion of three Indians in the Imperial and Provincial Executive Councils which should have a total membership of six." As to the views of the Ryots and depressed classes, three associations of the Bombay Presidency, the Deccan Ryots Association, Poona, the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, and the Marathi-speaking Hindu Backward Classes, Bombay, submitting a joint address, also demanded that Indians should be appointed to half the number of seats on all Executive Councils. The only deputation representing the women of India which gave an address to Mr. Montagu was the All-India Women's Deputation which entirely supported the Congress-League demands.

I do not think any important shade of Indian opinion has been left which has made a lesser demand. As a matttr of fact the Note put up by the India Office in October 1918 reviewing the various addresses presented to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy goes so far as to admit that "with regard to the constitution of the executive government in the Provinces, there is a general consensus of opinion in the Indian addresses that half the Executive Council should be Indians" and again, "with regard to the Government of India, there is general agreement that (as in the Provinces) half the members of Executive Council should be Indians."

Indian opinion stands by its previous demand.

Even after the publication of the Joint Report, Indian opinion has stood by its previous demand. The Bombay Special Congress, now representing one shade of Indian opinion, asked that "at least half the members of Executive Councils (if there be more than one) in charge of reserved subjects shall be Indians." The Delhi Congress representing another and a more radical shade of Indian opinion reiterated the demand. The Moderate Conference of September 1918—a third and softer shade of Indian opinion agreed with the above in urging that "The Indian element in the Executive Government of India should be one-half of the total number of members of that government. The nine Moderates of Bombay including Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir C. H. Setalvad and Mr. Samarth also demanded that "the Indian element in the Executive Council of the Governor General of India shall be one half of the total number of members of the said council (exclusive of the Governor-General. The non-official Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council asked on 7th September 1918 to give their reviews on the reports demanded unanimously that "one half of the members of the executive government of India, including ministers should be Indians," and among those who were party to that demand were men of such shades of opinion as Surrendranath Banerjee, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Zulfikarkhan, G. S. Khaparde, V. J. Patel, G. M. Chitnavis, M. A. Jinnah, M. Shafi, and last though not least Sundersingh Majithia. The All-India Muslim Association which represents the anti-climax has not fallen one step backwards and in its memorial dated 25th November 1918 signed by the Hon. Mr. Shafi they claim that one half of the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council should be Indians and of the Indian members one half should be Mahomedans.

Surely in the face of all this evidence—a matter of common knowledge and public record—one cannot understand the collapse of the mnemonical powers of Sir Claude Hill when he made the statement before the Joint Committee which Reuter has cabled to us. If any doubt still remains in his mind, we present to him the following:—"The proposal (para 271 of the Joint Report) that the Indian element in the Governor-General's Executive Council should be increased has met with practically no opposition, but *there is a decided feeling among Indians* that it does not go far enough and that *at least* half the members of the council should be Indians." This is an extract from para 113 of the Government of India's Despatch of 5th March 1919 on the Reforms which has been signed by Sir Claude Hill himself. I do not think any comment is required on this array of facts as to what all shades of Indian opinion demand.

(Continued from column 3.)

to offer the virtuous deed of providing a 100 cows for this noble purpose and lo! his name struck me at once and there, I was before him. He smiled and gave me immediately Rs. 10,000 to buy a 100 cows for the farm." Then the Panditji went on to speak of the work before him in the coming September sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council. He said he had heard from various sources though not officially yet that the Government of India are thinking of bringing in a Bill of Indemnity to safeguard officials against any civil liability for any acts of commission or omission in the recent happenings of the Punjab but still he hoped the Government would not embark on a course so foolish, pledged as they are to hold an independent enquiry. Many of the members of the Imperial Council who could be depended on in such a contingency to make a strenuous fight, were now away in England and therefore the work before him would be all the greater. But one thing, should this rumour be true, they have enough men in England now to show up the folly and the mischief of such a course.

And so the talk went on from subject to subject but I think I have said enough to indicate the general drift.

TWO GREAT INDIANS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. GANDHI AND PANDIT MALAVIYA.

[By a Madras Journalist.]

I was staying at Girgaum a few days ago and hearing that Mahatma Gandhi was in Bombay and staying close by at Chaupati, I thought I could not utilise the morning better then by paying my respects to the Mahatma. Learning that he was in, and free to receive visitors, I went in and found Mr. Gandhi seated cross-legged on his couch, dressed in his usual coarse hand-woven clothes and with his spectacles on, busy writing a letter to some friend of his in Guzrati. The letter paper, pencil and envelope were apparently of the more common Swadeshi type, for I noticed the paper was none too fine, the pencil had to be pressed hard to make an impression, and the envelope would not easily open in the prevailing weather. I noticed also that one of the curls of his spectacles had broken midway and was being held in position by a piece of thread knotted round his head. Well, when Mr. Gandhi looked up from his writing and saw me, his thin ascetic face lighted up with a charming smile as he recognised me and bade me sit down and excuse him for a few minutes as he finished his letter.

As soon as he finished his letter, he turned round to me again and asked me what had brought me all the way from Madras. I told him I had come to see Mr R—off on his way to England and then we fell to discussing the general situation. I asked him whether he had any near idea of resuming civil disobedience. He said it all depended on the Government and what they did, to relieve the situation in the near future. He did not want to complicate matters by any precipitate action of his as it might easily lend itself to mask real issues. If the Government do not move in the matter pretty soon, relieve the situation in the Punjab and repeal the Rowlatt Act, it will be his painful duty to resort to Passive Resistance again. Should this contingency arise, he intends to break his internment order on the Madras border as being much the quieter side, so that there may be no excuse for the Government to set in motion any punitive measures on the plea of disorder or violence.

Message to people of South India.

I asked him if he had any special message for the time, for the people in South India and any special duty for the Satyagrahis. Yes, he said, I want every man, woman and child to learn hand spinning and weaving. I want every Satyagrahi to help to propagate this work. Let every man learn to provide for his clothing in his house and many of our current problems will resolve themselves. I am asking you to do nothing new. It is not as though you have to skip over the centuries and go to Ancient India for this kind of work. Even a few decades back, every village had its hand looms and the people were wearing only clothes woven therefrom. Spinning was being done normally in every house. It is not *neecha* (mean) work. Ranis in palaces have done this. If this is resumed again, we shall have done well by our country. I am quite hopeful of results. I have already set a thousand looms going in Guzerat and leading people like Mrs. Banker, Mrs. Petit, Mrs. Anasubai have taken up spinning enthusiastically. The machanism is quite simple and a spinning outfit costs only about Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4. The work is easily learnt in a couple of days. For example you will find in the next room Mrs. T. A. Chettiar learning to spin. She has been at it only from yesterday and a few more hours practice will make her quite fit for the work and quite competent to put other people in the way as I expect her to do.

Even as we were talking thus, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came in to see Mr. Gandhi and the talk drifted back to the general situation. It was delightful to see two of India's most worthy sons confabulating so earnestly and so enthusiastically for the good of India. Panditji seemed to grow younger with advancing years and in spite of his 58 years of age he looks more virile and robust than his son who accompanied him. May God bless him with long life and health, for India stands in sore need of sons like him and there is none to replace him! There is no ostentation about him. He wears the same style of dress everywhere and every time and you can hardly mistake him in the biggest crowd. With his turban standing stiff and erect, his forehead adorned with the caste mark in sandal and saffron, his moustaches just mellowing to a golden grey and his face wreathed in smiles, who does not remember the Pandit having once see him and who does not love him knowing his great love of his country. To see him is a pleasure; to speak to him is a privilege; and I was immensely glad of the opportunity I had of seeing him and speaking to him.

He was explaining the situation in the Punjab, the work (he,) Motilal and a few friends were doing there, the steps they had taken to relieve the situation and redress the grievances and the plans they had in view to throw light on the events of the last few months. I am sorry I am not at liberty to disclose details, but Panditji has not finished his task yet and a premature disclosure may not help him in his work. Then he went on to speak of the affairs of the Hindu University, his difficulties in getting competent hands for the work before them and his expectations as regards further funds to open the agricultural and commercial sections.

No anxiety about finance.

Panditji has no anxieties as regards finance. He has only to ask to receive money "you know I am reputed to have the Evil Eye" says the good old patriot "whatever I cast my eyes on I generally get. People know me of old and know that I ask for my country and what they give will go to its up-lift. The other day I went to see Mr.—and spoke to him about building a co-operative dairy farm attached to the Agricultural College which would serve the purpose both of demonstration and provision for the boarders. I told him I had been wondering for some time to whom

(Continued in column 2.

SWADESHI VOW.

FURTHER SIGNATORIES.

The following are further signatories to the Swadeshi Vows:—

Mrs. Kakuben Hirachand Nemchand, Mr. Sunderjee Vallabhjee, Mr. Kashinath Trimback Bhide, Mr. Shivabhai Jethabhai Pole, Mr. Manilal Ishwarbhai Pole, Mr. Dossabhai Bakorbhai Pole, Mr. Kadia Bhimjee Lakhu Pole, Mr. Rupchand Ramlal Pole, Mr. Pitamber Jivan Pole, Mr. Ambalal Motilal Patel, Messrs. Fulsingji Bharat Sinhajee Dabhi, Chhottabhai Purshottamdas Amin, Swadia Kapilrai Laxumishanker, Mr. Dhanlaxumi Krishnalal Desai, Mrs. Gajravati Hiralal, Mrs. Kantagauri Hiralal, Mrs. Ben Chaturlaxumi Ravishanker, Mrs. Manigauri Premshanker, Mrs. Ben Bhanumati Balkrishna, Mrs. Devalaxumi Maganlal, Mrs. Parshan Kirpashanker, Mrs. Devakuvar Valjee, Mrs. Shantagauri Bhailal, Mrs. Narbada Chaturbhuj, Mrs. Parsana Motilal, Mrs. Javer Shanker, Mrs. Nani, Mrs. Taragauri Chimanlal, Mrs. Vijayagauri Vaikunthrai Desai, Mrs. Ekabhen, Mrs. Rukhmim Ambalal, Mrs. Taralaxumi Manekal, Mrs. Laxumigauri Kanjee, Mrs. Kantagauri Ratilal, Mrs. Vidyagauri Ratilal, Mrs. Ben Jivalaxumi Motiram, Mrs. Manigauri Harishanker, Mrs. Kashigauri Chimanlal, Mrs. JadavePrabhashanker, Mrs. Navalaxumi Gopaljee, Mrs. Krishna Matturabhai, Mrs. Narbada Dayashanker, Mrs. Pakhadi Hariprasad, Mrs. Dhanlaxmi Chunilal, Mrs. Chanchal Laxmi Motilal, Mrs. Ben Dhanlaxumi Natwarlal, Mrs. Bhen Dhanlaxumi. Messrs. Ishwarlal Dinanath, Gopalrao Ramchandra Dabholkar, Jethalal Motilal Talati, Punjalal Lallubhai Trivedi, Rasiklal Bhogilal Pandit, Kantilal Revashanker Jain, Hariprasad Mohanlal Mehta, Chunilal Dayabhai Patel, Chhottalal Ranchhodbhai Patel, Dayaram Virjee Dhragandhawalla, Ishwardas Kevaldas, Chunilal Ramshanker, Navanitrai Narsinghrai, Vrijlal Shobharam Shah, Jugalbhai Jivanbhai, Mangalbhai Naranbhai Joshi, Amritlal Punjaram and Purshottam Ranchhoddas Patel.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The epidemic of cholera is spreading rapidly in Gujarat and elsewhere and the fear of the coming recrudescence of influenza is continually dinned into our ears. It is accordingly desirable that the people should be kept well-informed concerning the preventive and remedial measures calculated to arrest the progress of cholera and influenza. Disguise as we might the evil effects of ptomaine poisoning under the fair-seeming name of irritant poisoning, the fact remains that five persons suddenly died in Bombay a short time ago after the ingestion of meat and that the spread of cholera at Navsari was mainly due to the use of stale fish, the sale of which was soon after prohibited by the Subah. A searching examination must therefore be made not only into the condition of meat and milk offered for sale, but diligent measures should be taken to provide a pure supply of drinking-water, good drainage, ventilation and cleanliness with a view to preventing the cholera-germ from spreading among the inhabitants. The Municipality must see to it that the wells and reservoirs in the proximity of drains and cesspools are immediately closed and other wells are freely disinfected. In like manner, house refuse and filth should be removed to a safe distance as soon as accumulated and the people should be warned against alcoholism, bodily fatigue, mental worry and the use of saline purgatives in times of cholera.

Regarding the preventive and curative measures against influenza, no finality has yet been reached, some authorities recommending the use of facial masks, others led by Sir J. Crichton Browne pronouncing against them. Similarly, the utility of the influenza-vaccine is disputed by eminent medical men with wide experience in America, South Africa and England. When the fatal epidemic of pneumonia ravaged Middlesborough in 1888 it was found that the fell disease owed its origin to infected bacon and Dr. Newman of Finsbury inveighed against the scandalous condition of the bakehouses as their air contained at least four times more bacteria than the air of the street. A Boston editor, quoted in "The Truth-Teller" of May 14, 1919, attributed the spread of influenza among the American troops to (a) the oxygen starvation caused by smothering the skin by excessive clothing and (b) the vicious blood-poisoning with virus and filthy typhoid serum. Concerning the "germ theory" of influenza, the Boston editor pertinently remarks:—

"As for the 'germ' of influenza—c'est a rire! Well, we may as well laugh as cry perhaps; but, it is well known to all bedrock scientists that the microbes, wherever found, are the product of disease, not its cause. They are always associated with sclerosed tissues and are Nature's filth scavangers. In other words, they are friends, not foes. The prevailing notion that they are germs and the cause of disease is fearfully misleading and mischievous, because it throws the people completely off the track as to the actual cause of disease, namely, wrong living-habits. The fear of infection is vastly worse than all the infectious diseases, as Dr. John Kirk of Edinburgh declared years ago. Then if doctors do not know the cause of a disease they can't know how to treat it curatively, hence a million deaths from wrong treatment, feeding and drugging influenza patients that would have been saved by a few days of fasting and taking fresh water according to desire. But, shall we not nourish the fever patient? Assuredly, yes; but, as Dr. Henry remarks, 'the question of nutriment is a relative one, depending upon the immediate wants of the system. To a person perishing from thirst, nothing is so nutritious as water. We do not attribute the dessication and decay of vegetables during the torrid heat of summer so much to the presence of heat as to the absence of water, and the facts with reference to our own tissues during the heated term of a fever are precisely analogous. In a word, our bodies, in health are more fluid than solid, and cannot perform their functions unless this fluidity is maintained."

The contributory causes of influenza are independent of any geological, geographical or climatic conditions. There can, however, be no doubt that a combination of overcrowding, poverty and unwholesome food renders the patient especially susceptible to influenza. Unfortunately, with the vast majority of Indians, malnutrition and underfeeding are household words and unless the Government and private employers of labour of all grades provide considerable more than starvation-wages for their employees, primary teachers and clerks in particular, India must ever remain the happy hunting ground for epidemics of all degrees of virulence, all our talk about the perfection of medical science notwithstanding.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahauddin College,
Junagad, Aug. 3.

LAND-LORDS IN SANTA CRUZ

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you very much to insert the following few lines in your valued paper and earn thanks of many harassed tenants in Santa Cruz. As all know this is the best suburb of Bombay on the B. B. & C. I. line. Naturally enough when all are trying to solve the present house problem and are turning their attention to the suburbs, the real state of relationship between landlords and tenants, in this particular suburb, should be attended to at an early date. I give below some glaring instances of rapacious landlords who are taking every advantage of the tenants' necessity, and are demanding more rent day by day.

One bungalow of a landlord who may be named Mr. H. fetched Rs. 110 only some few months back. The landlord has increased the rent and it now fetches him Rs. 150 per month. Another bungalow belonging to the same party fetched Rs. 50, only a month back. The same is now let at Rs. 70 per month.

Then there is a bungalow belonging to Mr. J. The standard rent of this bungalow is much below Rs. 100 per month. The landlord charges rent at the rate of Rs. 150 per month, for this.

Then there is the Villa of Mr. B. The ground floor of this bungalow was let for Rs. 50 per month. From the new tenant the landlord has taken rent at the rate of Rs. 50 per month, for only half the portion. For small outhouse rooms he is charging Rs. 10, 11 and 12 per month from three different tenants for an equal space. Again his charges for water do not come to more than Rs. 6-7 per month but he charges Rs. 10 for this from one of his tenants, and from others too he is getting something on this account. The Rent Controller ought certainly to take notice of these cases. Two new chawls have been built very recently and the rent charged for small rooms of the dimensions of about two third-class railway compartments is Rs. 12 to 15 per month.

I can give you many more instances but for the small space which I expect to get in your paper. I close here. Thanking you once more.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

Santa Cruz, Aug. 2.

SEX INEQUALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is as a lover of complete equality between the two sexes that I am writing the following lines:—

It comes as a wonder that those who are showing such a great amount of zeal for securing the political vote for women, do not very much care for the number of inequalities, obtaining in small matters like admission to women's training colleges. One has to refer to the rules made for admission to the Training College for Women at Poona. According to Rule 2, a widow is precluded, however, old she be, from being admitted unless she has a "lawful guardian." Rule 9 requires that a particular form must be filled by such guardian and sent with the application before a candidate would be admitted. Nothing similar is required of men going to either the Vernacular Training Colleges or the Secondary Teachers' College. Here is an ironical situation created by this unjustifiable inequality. It is a widow that precisely wants independent means of living. There are many families that are still so orthodox as not to allow a widow in their family (married or born) to attend school. For those relatives' (father-in-law, brother-in-law, father or brother according to the list in Rule 3) being orthodox this poor widow has to remain uneducated helpless and servile. The paradox sometimes occurs that a widow who is of full age presents a younger brother whom she is to feed by a part of the scholarship, and also sometimes that a widow of full age puts forward her younger brother who is a minor on the accepted basis of the widow's age, and the school authorities comically enough accept such a *minor guardian*. There is another rule requiring two certificates of good conduct signed by two *males. Even for this certifying, women are not competent*. Personally I know a case of a widow who was forced by this condition to promise in writing to a cousin of her deceased husband that she would satisfy his best in consideration of two certificates. Rule 3 again requires that the guardian must undertake that he would go and stay with the candidate wherever she would be appointed after her course is completed. Is this not forcing either a lifelong tutelage on the lady or a declaration with the full intention I say, except requiring two bonds for certain sums of money, why should a widow of full age not be placed exactly on the same level as men of full age. The case of an unmarried girl is even a little worse. Will Sir Narayen and those other valiant knights who telegraphed a protest against the Southborough report take the trouble of seeing these absolutely unnecessary and unjustifiable inequalities and indignities removed?—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

August, 6.

MRS. VILMA ISAACS CHARGED.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

At Marylebone Police Court in mail week, before Mr. Biron, Mrs. Vilma Isaacs, aged 24, of Rodney Court, Maida-vale, was charged with obtaining goods to the value of £313 17s. from Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, of Wigmore-street, by false pretences, on June 18 and other dates.

Mr. F. Freke, Palmer, prosecuting, said that the defendant on June 17 entered the firm's premises, described herself as the wife of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs's son and a niece of Lord Reading, giving an address at Lauderdale-mansions, Maida-vale. In view of that statement she was trusted, Lady Reading and Mrs. Godfrey Isaacs both being customers. Goods to the value of £313 17s. were supplied. She said that she would call again that week, but she did not do so. On inquiry being made at Lauderdale-mansions it was discovered that she had not been living there for some time. She was the divorced wife—the decree *nisi* had not been made absolute—of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs's son (Mr. Marcel Godfrey Isaacs). The prosecution had ascertained that she was about to leave London for America in the company of the co-respondent in the divorce proceedings, Mr. Cox, when she was arrested.

Detective-sergeant Askew stated that about 8 o'clock that morning he saw the defendant at Euston Station waiting to leave by a train for Liverpool. She accompanied him to the railway police office, where he read the warrant to her. She said:—"Cannot I pay for the things now? I did not do it to defraud Debenhams, but to make Godfrey Isaacs pay something for me. I did not intend to defraud them at all." Later she handed him two trunks, packed with goods, which had been brought from the cloak room. She also gave him an article from a dressing case and a gold wrist-watch.

Mr. Harry Baker, for the defence, said that he was not in a position to cross-examine but he had investigated the matter and had come to the conclusion that it was not a case where the defendant intended to defraud. The whole matter had arisen because of temper on the part of members of the family. He asked the Magistrate to grant bail.

Mr. Biron.—No, I shall not grant bail. There is evidence that she was leaving the country with a very large quantity of property, which is alleged to have been obtained in this way.

The defendant was remanded in custody.—"The Times."

EDUCATED CLASSES AND VACCINATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When will our educated classes realise the dangerous futility of vaccination as have those in England and America? I am led to ask this by what has just transpired in a case which came up for hearing before the Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota in the American Union. Two children of Dr. L. F. Rhea, of Devil's Lake, were excluded from school on the ground of non-vaccination. He appealed to the District court for a *mandamus* against the school authorities and thus being refused he carried the case to the Supreme Court which has unanimously reversed the decision and ordered the Lower Court to grant the *mandamus*. The Supreme Court has pronounced nugatory the order which excluded unvaccinated children from the public schools. Justice Robinson, agreeing with the other members of the bench in holding that the law does not give the right to exclude children for non-vaccination, wrote a separate opinion in which he expresses a contempt for vaccination and its votaries, perhaps unparalleled in the judicial record of a Supreme Court:—

"We must consider the origin and nature of smallpox. It is a disease which originates in filth, the crowding of people together, the lack of pure air, good food and good sanitary conditions. It prevails and becmes epidemic only in countries where the population in dense and the sanitary conditions are bad. . . . . Vaccination is justly regarded as a menace and a curse. . . . . The primary purpose of vaccination is to give a living to the vaccinators. Were vaccination to become general, it would be certain to cause the sickness or death of a thousand children where one child now sickens and dies from small-pox. Of course a different story is told by the class that reap a golden harvest from vaccination and the diseases caused by it. Yet, because of their self-interest, their doctrine must be received with the greatest care and scrutiny. Every person of commonsense and observation must know that it is no the welfare of the children that causes the vaccinators to preach their doctrines and to incur the expense of lobbying for vaccination statutes. In the book of Dr. Peebles on vaccination, there are statistics to the effect that 25,000 children are annually slaughtered by diseases inoculated into the system by compulsory vaccination. It is shown beyond doubt that vaccination is not infrequently the cause of death, syphilis, cancer, consumption, eczema, leprosy and other diseases. It is shown that if vaccination has any tendency to prevent an attack of small-pox, the remedy is worse than the disease."

Let the educated classes in India examine the subject of vaccination for themselves and they will find vaccination, as Mr. Justice Robinson has found it after more than thirty years' investigation and observation, to be a false medical theory, condemned by hundreds of facts.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, August 7.

SEDUCTION OF AN ORPHAN.

At Nottingham Assizes in mail week, Mr. Justice Shearman passed sentence of 20 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, on Frederick Richardson, aged 32, and his wife Hannah, for causing the seduction and prostitution of the 14-year-old sister of the female prisoner.

It was stated that the child, an orphan, was entrusted to the care of the prisoners, who forced her to join the woman Richardson in an immoral life, the man taking the proceeds. He had twice deserted from the Army, and at the living on the immoral earnings of his wife and her little sister he was drawing 29s. 6d. for unemployment donation.—The "Times."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MILITATING IN INTERESTS OF CATS.

RIGHT OF EASEMENT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

Vadilal Jeshangbhai and another.
vs.
Tarachand Chottalal, minor by his mother, Bai Mena.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff respondent sued to have a permanent injunction issued to the defendants restraining them from interfering with the plaintiff if he did any thing in the *jalia* which is a foot square in length and a foot in breadth in his exclusive western wall, alleging that the houses of the parties adjoined each other; that in the western wall which belonged exclusively to the plaintiff there was a *jalia*; and through this *jalia*, air and light, entered the plaintiff's kitchen and smoke also passed through the same that cats entered through that *jalia* and injured the plaintiff's things in the kitchen, and so he wanted to fix a door frame in the same but that was forcibly removed by the defendants, and hence the suit.

The defendants in their written statement alleged that the western wall did not exclusively belong to the plaintiff, that there was no old *jalia* at all, and neither air not light, was enjoyed through the same and no smoke also passed through it, that the plaintiff without any right forcibly made an opening, and smoke had then begun to come on their side; and that they were going to file a suit, when this false suit was brought.

The District Judge in dismissing the appeal observed "The suit in its elements was one to prevent the defendant from interfering with the plaintiff in her attempts to put in a granting in an orifice situated in her kitchen wall, but it developed into a case as to whether the plaintiff had any right to have the orifice in that wall. The lower court found that it was an ancient orifice of more than 20 years standing and decreed plaintiff's claim. Anything who knows about the feelings of house holders in this part of the world would never believe that the defendant would tolerate his nearest and dearest if he tried to make a new light looking into the defendant's premises. I cannot quite see what right the defendant had in his own case in preventing the plaintiff from putting in this grating. The window was the plaintiff's and as long as the window remained why should the defendant object to this grating unless indeed he was militating in the interests of cats. It seems to me that as long as the window existed the plaintiff had a perfect right to put in a grating if she wished as long as she did not trespass on the defendant's land to do so."

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the appellants.

Mr. I. N. Mehta with Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the respondent.

FRAUDULENT USE OF PRIORITY CERTIFICATES.

RULE GRANTED.

Punamchand Kojiram
vs.
Motilal Lalchand and another.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and the Hon. Justice Shah.)

This was an application against the order of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, requesting their Lordships to grant rule and interim stay.

The petitioner with 6 others was charged in the Court of the Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar, in that they all entered into a conspiracy, the object of which was to carry grain from Kadiri Station on M. S. M. Railway to Ahmednagar, falsely and fraudulently utilising two priority certificates (passes) issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, in favour of opponent No. Mulchand Doulatram, the complainant, and in prosecution of that common object they committed offences of cheating by personation, forgery, etc. The case for the prosecution was that opponent No. 2 sent the petitioner (Accused No. 7 in the case) with four passes, two for Kadiri and two for Nellachcru Stations to purchase grain and send it to Nagar. That the petitioner started from Nagar on the 8th February and went direct to Pakala to present the passes to the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, to whom he presented the passes and then went down to Nellacheru to make purchases; that there he made purchases of some Bajari which he despatched from Nellachcru Station; that he did not care for the Kadiri passes as he could not get any corn there. And that when on the 24th February he went there and made enquiry from the Station Master, he was informed to his surprise that certain other persons, one of whom represented his name to be Mulchand Doulatram had already utilised the Kadiri passes and sent away the grain to Nagar; that accordingly he went into the town of Kadiri and on enquiry found that accused Nos. 1 and 2 who belong to Nagar and their local agent there (accused No. 5) had done so; that he took accused Nos. 1 and 2 to task, but they threatened and beat and confined him, in consequence of which he had to pass a document (Ex. 28) purporting to be a sale of the passes for Rs. 250, in favour of accused No. 5, the agent of accused Nos. 1 and 2 at Kadiri and who had advanced them money for the corn they had purchased to despatch which the passes in question were fraudulently used. The learned Sessions Judge, on 30th June 1919, agreeing with the Assessors convicted accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5. But the assessors found the petitioner not guilty. But the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with them convicted him under Sections 419, read with Section 109 (2) and Section 465 read with Section 109 I. P. Code and sentenced him to imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 500, in default rigorous imprisonment for six months. The petitioner has appealed from this conviction and sentence to the High Court and Their Lordships have admitted the appeal No. 463 of 1919, on 16th July 1919; and the appeal is likely to come for hearing at the end of this month or the beginning of the next month.

EXHIBIT NO 16.

In the course of the prosecution, the complainant, (opponent No. 2) put in evidence the letters and telegrams that he received from the petitioner. Among them, there was one letter Ex. 16, in which he wrote to the complainant about the use of force to him and the passing by him of the receipt Ex. 28 in consequence. Though this fact was corroborated the other evidence in the case especially by the post-card written the next day, which the Sessions Judge admits to be genuine and the evidence of the Station Master Kadiri, the Sessions Judge thought, relying on mere presumptions and inferences that the letter Ex. 16 to have been fabricated by the opponent No. 2, and the petitioner in order to support the petitioner's case. About 12th July, 1919, opponent No. 1, who was accused No. 3, in the case and who was acquitted by the Sessions Court, presented Criminal Application to the Sessions Judge that the learned Judge should either proceed under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, against the petitioner and the opponent No. 2, or grant him a sanction under Section 195 C. P. C., to proceed against them for using in evidence the forged document Ex. 16. The Sessions Judge, instead of acting under Section 476, C. P. C., issued a notice calling upon the petitioner to show cause against the application. The petitioner on 9th August, applied to the Sessions Judge that the hearing of the said application should be postponed till after the decision of the appeal of the petitioner in the High Court. The learned Judge, however, has fixed the 15th August for the hearing of th said application.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, granted the rule and ordered that the hearing of the application in the Sessions Court be stayed.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri, appeared for the applicant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakalbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co, Part heard.

102-17—Madhowji K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Club.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co.,

1353-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1206-19.—Khund L & M, Lalaji Khushalji & Co. a firm v. Badrinarayen Ramdhan Malavi.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT.)

1208-10.—Judah & S, Jafferji Hooseinally v. Chimanlal Maneckchand Badshah. Amin & D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

1462-15—Dastur & Co., The Narsingirji Mfg. Co. Ld. v. Bholabhai Nanabhai & ors, Edg. G W. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1442-18—Merwanji K & Co., Nurudin and Salebhai a firm v. Cawasji Framji & Co. a firm, Mans. H M & Co., Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

1905-19—Payne & Co., Jetha Dewji & Co. a firm v. Vyas Narbadashanker, Mugatram.

1337-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1342-17—Soonderdas & Co., Mohanlal Jalamchand v. Kasturchand Kallianmal, Khanderao L & M.

546-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Radhakisson Ramjivan a firm, Jamsedji E & D.

1513-18—Bhaishanker K & G, Vassanji Sons and Co. a firm v. Ramchandra Ramvallabh a firm, Payne & Co.

1385-18—Edgelow G W & Co., Bachoo Miya Jossub Miya v. Dwarkaneth Harischandra & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Jotarsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.

819-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Gulabchand Avichaldas Bhavgar v. Fakirchand Sobhagchand Sircas, Daphtary F & D.

278-17—Vachha and Co., Messrs Girdharlal Balabux a firm v. Sheobux Suvalal, Raghavaya N & Co.

1028-17 Vachha and Co., Bai Durga widow v. Shrinivas Shivchandrai & anr, N C Dalal.

210-18—Unwalla P & P, Ruttonsey Premji v. Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K & G, Raghavaya N & Co., Nanu H & Co.

417-18—Metha D & L, Pedro Rego Fourtado v. Vallabdas Nathabhai, Shroff and D.

1021-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs P M Goolmahomed and Co. a firm v. Messrs G Molini & Co. a firm, Jamsetjee R & D.

1164-18—Daphtary F & D, Chimanlal Virchand a firm v. Ramprasad Mulchand, Purnanand & Club.

1311-18—Matubhai J & M, Khoja Mahomedalli Koochak v. M Mahomed Ahmed Shiraze a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1606-18—Tyabji D & Co., M Ratilal and Co., a firm v. Purshotamdas Haridas a firm, Metha D & L.

1547-18—Purnanand & Club, Messrs Vireshwar Ramji a firm v. Sha Harakhchand Rupchand a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

476-18—Bhai K & G, Mangoomal Jethanand a firm v. Ratanchand Gulabumal & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1604-20879-18—Girdhardas Harakhji and anr v. Chhagonlal and anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1110-20925-18—Bhimj and Co., Abdullabhai Mahomeddalli & anr v. M A Palherni, Metha D and L.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally v. Vohra Miya Saheb Jeewabhoy Cumroodin & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Edg G W & Co., Little & Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhai Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyabally & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899, Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein & ors, Parties Concerned.

556-18—Madh K & C, Dhanji Mowji a firm v. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being cognisant of your sympathy for matters regarding the student world I wish to ventilate a few thoughts of extreme importance from my point of view, through the weighty and popular columns of your paper.

Nobody seems to have cared to open before the law students higher possibilities and greater scope. It is the only institution of its kind in the whole of the presidency which makes it the rallying ground of students from all the parts of the Bombay Presidency. Moreover, students coming to join it are all educated and cultured youths. They have, of course, to live together a period of two years. But so long as the law-school remains merely a lecture-hall where students flock together from their distant "dovecotes" and "pigeon-holes" and disperse again after an hour there is no hope for any progress.

In order that their opportunities may be realised the first and foremost requisite is a hostel. None can pretend to be ignorant of the housing problem in Bombay and students have at present to live in distant places and think themselves fortunate if they can just attend the necessary number of lectures and escape from their lodgings in Bombay. The students of the law-school are subjected to these privations inspite of the fact that the law-school is apparently "a paying concern to Government." For the first time in the history of educational institutions the law-school pays Government when its students suffer a number of inconveniences easily remediable by providing them with a hostel. Then there are also other wants which are as vital. Even wayside village schools now have their gymkhana, their magazine, their reading room and their debating society. But our law-school is antique in all its forms. I do not know if these seven hundred students have all lost their power to write and to debate, I do not know if they have lost all their inclinations for sport. However, I refuse to believe they do not want these institutions attached to their school. Such institutions have been found to be beneficial to all students and for all time and one cannot be sane if he says that these things are pernicious to law students.

Such dull and lifeless traditions have never been fostered in any other educational institution. It is nothing less than disgraceful that such a knot of cultured youlg men coming together for a common purpose should have no other scope for their activities, but the machine-like attendance to dry lectures. It is a matter of a thousand pities that they should be but mere audiences at technical lectures and nothing more. Far more scope can be provided for the free growth of their body and mind of the authorities that think sympathetically of the matter and if the students rlse press their claims.—Yours, etc.,

A LAW STUDENT.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

VARA OF THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with much reluctance that I pen these lines, for I confess that a Catholic feels sorely to comment on his prelates. However, there are occasions when there is no help, but that of the public press. And I consider that when an East Indian and a British subject finds that a right enjoyed by members of his community for centuries is invaded, and that when silence in respect of the invasion leads to the loss of the vtry right, it is moral cowardice not to resort to print to rouse public attention, and to take the prelate or prelates concerned to task.

I beg, therefort, to remind the prominent members of the East Insian Catholic community of the fact that the post of the Vara of Thana, as of right, pertains to an East Indian Priest, who is a British subject by the very fact that he is an East Indian. I beg also to remind them of the action taken in the past by the then prominent men, real leaders of the community, under the guidance of their sturdy patron. Mr. Vincent da Silva, as will be seen from the journal "O Patriota" edited by him, to defend the right when a Goanese priest in the person of Rev. De Sousa had been nominated to the Varaship of Thana.

Now is the occasion to protest again, and if there be any grit in the present day "prominent" men of the community, they will show their courage and patriotism by protesting vigorously against the appointment, by the Bishop of Damaun, of the Rev. Pereira Vicar of Thana, to the post of Vara of Thana (Rural Dean). The Rev. Pereira, like the Right Rev. Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Bishop of Damaun, is a Portuguese subject.

I have appealed to the public spirit of the community, and I trust that the confidential committee of the Bombay East Indian Association, which readily goes to Government when its favourite members are to be benfitted by titles, honours or preferments will take the lead. Lastly I appeal to our Government itself for ready help in the matter. Government should refuse the payment of the salary to the priest appointed by his Lordship contrary to all precedents, and in defiance of the rights of their subjects.—Yours, etc.

AN EAST INDIAN CATHOLIC.

VEGETARIAN DIET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have collected a number of cases in which human lives were saved by the Vegetarian Diet.

Lady Anglesey says:—

"Twelve years ago I was a bed-ridden invalid. I suffered from rheumatism and from all sorts of maladies, according to the doctors.

"My complexion was sallow, horrible, but that was the least of my troubles. My physical health was simply ruined, and I was dying as fast as fast as ever I could.

"I went from one cure to another, and by the merest chance I one day came across a pamphlet on 'Diseases from Meat-eating.'

"Well, briefly, I became a fruitarian nearly a dozen years ago. I began to get well as soon as I ceased eating meat. And here I am, in perfect health."

European and American vegetarians fashionably call themselves fruitarians, and publish their experiences regarding the benefits they derive from the Vegetarian Diet to their health for the benefit of suffering humanity.

I pray that your kind-hearted readers may also do the same.

Vegetarian literature may be had from the Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, 309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay.

Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Aug. 8.

RENT ACT-A PALLIATIVE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—People see the bright side of the Bombay Rent Act and overlook the dark side of it. Being a tenant and not a landlord, I am myself benefited by the said Act. Nevertheless, I am of opinion that the Act is iniquitous; that it infringes the law of supply and demand; that every infringement of universal law is a sin for which nature exacts a penalty; that good motive may whitewash a siny but cannot change it into a virtue; and that the plea of necessity cannot hold good where dire necessity does not exist. It may be considered necessary to prevent the eviction of all classes of tenants from their residential quarters and their place of business, but it is not necessary to do so in the case of brothels, grog-shops, dinner clubs, theatrical clubs, cinema shows and other haunts of vice and places of amusements. In consideration of the scarcity of house accommodation and encroachment upon it by tenancy of the kind indicated above, we should encourage the eviction of such tenants.

It may be necessary to prevent any increase above 10 per cent. in the rental of tenants of moderate means, but it is not necessary to do so in the case of rich people. Tenants paying a rent of Rs. 75, Rs. 150, Rs. 300 and Rs. 600 per month can afford to bear an addition of 15 per cent., 20 per cent., 25 per cent. and 30 per cent., respectively. An extra profit tax should be imposed upon the extra profit made by such increase in rent and the fund so raised should be used for the relief of poor tenants by bounties to induce mill-hands, house-builders and Building Societies to build houses for them.

A patient suffers from a painful sore, a quack applies an opium plaster, which relieves his pain and hides the hideous sore from view. The patient feels relief, people around no longer see the sore, and the case is neglected. The sore extends unnoticed, and the patient dies. Such is the case with all plasters and palliatives.

The worst penalty Bombay is paying for the Rent Act is its stupefying effect upon public opinion. People have ceased to complain, and bother the executive with appeal for efficacious remedy, besides failing to help themselves by devising and inaugurating ways and means to improve the situation. We see very little press agitation, *few if any*, and no public meetings of importance to appeal to Government to acquire all unused plots of land in the town and its suburbs at normal rates discarding the abnormal rise recently created by speculation, with the view to offer them to the public in lots of hundreds at a time without profiteering, with necessary facilities, such as the vicinity of railway stations and reduction in railway fare. A few branch lines and a few intermediate stations would enable thousands of people to inhabit quarters hitherto uninhabited. Government can also reduce the cost of building materials in a variety of ways and the people of Bombay should appeal to it to do so.

Fortunately for our town, our deeply sympathetic and well-discerning Governor has made the housing problem his own, and worked at it in right earnest in the right direction. Heads of Government have difficulties to surmount, of which people at large have no idea. Healthy public opinion, and well-concerted lawfull agitation, associated with lawful efforts at cooperation would strengthen the hand of the Head Executive, who is with us. We have to bear in mind that public funds will have to be used, for such expenses as may have to be borne. An earnest call for such expenses from the public would go a great way towards inducing the Executive to incur them.

We have been doing nothing in that direction, we rest content with the Rent Act and have been advised to request Government to prolong the period of it to ten years. "God helps those who help themselves". We shall hereafter see how we can help ourselves. In the meanwhile, I advise the City Fathers to think twice before they appeal to the Government to continue the Rent Act for a period of ten years, instead of appealing to it to acquire all unused inhabitable land in the town and its suburbs, develop it and offer plots to the public by hundreds at a time without making any profit, and with facilities for transportation, reduction in the price of building materials and bounties for the construction of poormen's quarters.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DAJI.

12, Princess Street.
August 12.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT VAGARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Postal Department seems to be growing more and more inefficient. I found out the other day that the letter postage rates have been increased recently, and at the General Post Office here, I had to take the clerk's word for it. The printed framed notices gave the old rates, so I inquired for a copy of the Post Office Guide. I was told that it was not available. I complained to the Postmaster-General who referred me to the Superintendent of Post Offices at Dharwar. This was about a month back. To-day I receive the following reply from the said Superintendent of Post Offices: "As regards the Post Office Guide I regret to say that no copy is now available for sale to the public."

What is to be done in a case like this? I do not mean to say that postal clerks usually cheat the public, but in the absence of any printed rates, it becomes possible for them to do so. Is scarcity of paper responsible for this?—Yours, etc.,

R. D. K.

Dharwar, Aug 11.

"INCREASE IN LITIGATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The question raised in the instructive leader published in your issue of the 6th instant under the heading "Increase in litigation" demands serious attention at the hands of the authorities. Owing to an abnormal increase in the number of contested suits for sums over Rs. 1,000 the learned Chief Judge, who generally hears such suits has been unable to cope with the work although he tries his best to do so. He is, therefore, compelled to transfer some of his suits to the boards of his colleagues. This has naturally led to congestion of work in all the other Courts also, with the result, at the Vakils' Association has pointed out, that instead of the work being in arrears in one Court it has been delayed in the other Courts also, whereas even in the High Court many contested suits are disposed of in a shorter period. Such a delay in the case of a Small Causes Court with summary jurisdiction is really prejudicial to the best interests of the administration of justice.

Really, Sir, justice is soured by delay. It fails in its very object if repeated postponements are given. Witnesses cannot afford to attend the Court again and again leaving their usual work. Those witnesses who have to go to the mofussil for one reason or another, cannot be tied down to Bombay for a petty case in which they have no personal interest and hence when a suit is finally taken up for hearing, parties have to go without their witnesses who are not available and must consequently suffer. It follows as a natural corolloray that many who would have succeeded in their contest have to lose, and thus the wrong men sometimes win and justice is not done. Now it is plain that against a poor man a decree for even a hundred rupees works a serious hardship. His house-hold goods or stock-in-trade are attached and sold, and his family is left without means of support. The creditor often keeps the sword hanging over his head in the shape of the decree and thus compels him to enter into other hard bargains so that he can hardly ever come out of debt and his life becomes miserable. Poor as he is, he cannot go into insolvency for a petty sum of a hundred rupees or so, because the costs that the insolvent has to pay at a stroke are not insignificant. Moreover, if his debts do not come to Rs. 500 at least, he is debarred from the benefit of the insolvency laws. But this is in passing.

It is not fair to the poor man that owing to an increase in the number of suits for larger sums, speedy justice which he has a right to expect, should be denied to him. The congestion in the courts is no doubt of a temporary nature and will be relieved in about a couple of years at most.

If we look to the financial side of the question we find that the Bombay Court of Small Causes brings an exceptionally large sum of money every year into the public treasury. While the receipts on an average come to about 4½ to 5 lakhs, the charges come to nearly half the amount; thus every year there is a surplus of about 2 lakhs and a half of rupees. The Courts are not constituted by Government for the purpose of making a monetary gain. They are meant to serve the public by administering justice.

Last year there was an extra income of Rs. 21,000 to Government from the Small Causes Court. They have to spend about Rs. 10,000 out of the revenue for an additional judge and that too for a short period, of say as, year or two, until things return to their normal condition.

The salaries of judicial officers of the Court come to about Rs. 80,000 every year and the above item can be conveniently spared out of the increasing revenue of the Court. We have also to bear in mind that Government have not to pay rent for the location of the Court as they did up to 4 or 5 years ago.

You have rightly remrked that the appointment of an extra judge, if it is to do any good, should be made from the batch of the older practitioners of the Court who are thoroughly conversant with Indian mercantile, usage and custom and well-versed in the practice and procedure of the Court. It is hoped Government will confer the office upon one of the practising pleaders of the Court.—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

PURNAGAD PORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited has at last opened the port of Purnagad on the Konkan coast for passenger traffic from the 1st October, 1919, and thus removed a longstanding grievance of the residents of Purnagad and the adjoining villages having a population of 45,000. The public is grateful to the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye for having brought this subject to the notice of the Government by asking a question in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1916.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. PHADAKE.

August, 7.

(Continued from Column 6.)

of the great war. Their success was not merely or primarily a military triumph of their superior strength, but a vindication of the eternal principles of freedom and justice as against militarism and of popular liberty as against ambitious Imperialism. But Mr. Misra said he would be failing in his duty both to his country and to Government if he did not refer to what had recently happened in parts of the country. He meant what had happened in the Punjab. The Hon. member had proceeded with his speech so far when he was interrupted by Sir Harcourt Butler. His Honour said that he must rule out of order any reference to a controversial matter in a resolution of this kind. They simply met, in the terms of the resolution, to convey to His Imperial Majesty the humble and loyal congratulations of the residents of these provinces on the final triumph of British arms and the conclusion of peace. Anything outside these provinces is utterly irrelevant to the terms of the resolution. The speaker bowed to His Honour's decision and associated himself with the sentiments of loyalty.

Opinions of the Day.

Katarpur Riot Judgment.

The "Leader":—In their terrible severity the sentences passed by the special tribunal in the Katarpur riot case put to shame some of the sentences passed by the martial law commissions. Eight persons have been condemned to death and 135 are to be transported for life! The sentences of transportation in the Katarpur case may probably exceed the total number of sentences of a similar nature passed in the whole of the Punjab. The fact that the trial was held by a court from whose decision there is no appeal ought to have weighed heavily with the judges in passing such heavy sentences on such a large number of persons. Only twenty men have been acquitted. The case ought never to have been tried by a special tribunal. Where a question of life and death was concerned the avoidance of exceptional procedure was absolutely necessary It is not sufficient that justice has been done; but people should feel that justice has been done.

"The Independent":—That a large number would be convicted was a foregone conclusion, in view of the curious manner in which the proceedings of the Tribunal were conducted. But such appalling sentences and no right of appeal! This looks like the "Pharisaic glorification of the stern justice of the British Raj" of which Lord Morley spoke once. The sentences may be deserved or otherwise, but no right-thinking person can reconcile himself to the prospect of such wholesale convictions being carried out without those sentenced being given the opportunity—universally allowed as a matter of course in all civilised countries—to prefer an appeal against their conviction to a superior court. In this connection, the exceptionally well-informed observations of Mr. Eardley Norton regarding the nature of the procedure followed at the trial should be borne in mind. Nor must it be forgotten that the public have consistently refused to admit that there was any occasion or justification for the trial to take place before a Special Tribunal under the Defence of India Act instead of the ordinary Courts.

O'Dwyerism and Maclaganism.

"The Hindoo Patriot":—"O'Dwyerism typifies *strength*; Maclaganism, weakness. O'Dwyerism is ruling; Maclaganism is bowing. O'Dwyerism is statesmanship; Maclaganism is bankruptcy in statesmanship. O'Dwyerism is roaring; Maclaganism is cooing. O'Dwyerism is wisely blind, for justice is blind; Maclaganism is foolishly discriminating. O'Dwyerism is calm and dutiful, and never surrenders itself to clamour; Maclaganism is weak surrender to agitation and is the clearest confession of weakness."

In yet another paper, we read a different estimate as follows:—

"O'Dwyerism is scorching, Maclaganism is cooling; the one is the hottest drink in the hottest part of the year; the other is cooling sherbet; the one is wounding; the other is healing; the one is martial law; the other is civil law; one is transportation; the other is reduction and remission; one is force; the other persuasion; the one is thunder; the other is the gentle dew of heaven; one is the rod of iron; the other is the rod of the gold. The one is un-British; the other British. Maclaganism is a modern edition of the policy enunciated by such great masters as Gladstone and Bright and Morley and in India had such great exponents as a Canning and a Ripen."

The Late Mr. Parmeshwarlal.

The "Searchlight":—A man of sturdy independence, genuine uprightness and withal, simple habits, he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Behar is indeed distinctly the poorer to-day by his death; the more so as the critical times we are passing through required all the patriotism, all the devotion that our public men could show. Only but the other day we had to mourn the sad demise of his late lamented brother Babu Nandkishore Lal, and we little dreamed then that only a few months later, he would go the way of his elder brother, whom he loved with unusual warmth and whose passing away was perhaps largely responsible for the nervous break-down which his friends thought had surely overtaken him. It must have been a great consolation to him that in his last hours, which, we understand, were very peaceful he was surrounded by all his family, his wife, his sons and his nephews. Unfortunately he could not see his friends Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Sinha and Mr. Hasan Imam, who were more than brothers to him and whom he loved to a similar degree. But though to his family the grief and misery must be poignant in its intensity, it is a sorrow shared by a large circle of his countrymen. He has left his footprints on the sands of time and now that he is gone his people mourn for him for all that he was, all that he might have been. We offer our sincerest condolence to the bereaved family and the only consolation that we can offer is that God's will be done. May his soul rest in peace.

A Contre-temps in the U. P. Council.

"The Tribune":—A *contre-temps* occurred at the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council held on Monday last at Lucknow. After the Hon. Mr. Narayan Prashad Asthana had moved a resolution requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to His Imperial Majesty the loyal congratulations of the residents of the United Provinces on the final triumph of British arms and the conclusion of peace, the Hon. Pandit Gokaranath Misra rose to support the motion. In doing so he said that not only the United Provinces but the whole country with all its diverse classes and various interests was with them when they begged the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor as a mark of their unflinching loyalty and deep devotion to his person and throne their humble congratulations and great satisfaction at the termination

(Continued in column 8.)

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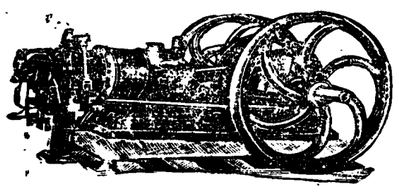

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SIR EDWARD CARSON'S THREATS.

TO RESIST HOME RULE BY FORCE.

"HANDS OFF" TO AMERICA.

The 229th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated at Belfast on July 12th, with the customary enthusiasm. The procession of Orangemen, says the "Manchester Guardian", was the largest since pre-war days, and included a new lodge established by men who had served in the Ulster Division. Bands and banners headed the march of over 20,000 brethren. The meeting was held at Ballymenoch, seven miles from Belfast, and was presided over by Colonel Wallace, Grand Master.

The Marquis of Londonderry, proposing a resolution which was passed expressing "gratitude to Almighty God for our deliverance from Prussian military tyranny", said they were determined that the sacrifices made on the battlefield by their men should not be in vain, and they were determined to make this world a better place than they found it. He was convinced more than ever that union with England must be maintained. If they continued along the path of progress in which they had been moving for many years past they would be rendering a greater service to the British Empire than by indulging in schemes which they saw in the newspapers, and which, so far as he could see, got very little support, which seemed to proclaim nothing which could in any sense benefit that country or the Empire. (Cheers.).

Sir Edward Carson, who had an enthusiastic reception, proposed the following resolution:—"We demand the repeal of the Home Rule Act, which has been repudiated by every party in Ireland, and we confidently reassert that a Parliamentary union is essential for the preservation of our liberties and for the security of the British Empire." The Home Rule Act, he said, was stillborn, and all they asked was that its putrid remains might be taken away so that their disgusting effects might be obliterated from the sight and scent of man. They always told the Government in perfect honesty they would not have it, and they wouldn't. (Cheers.). They always told the Government it was only a half-way house on the road to complete separation and to the demand for an Irish republic. There were only two policies before the country: one was the maintenance of the Union and loyalty to the King, and the other was an Irish republic. Let them not underestimate the forces that were working against them; let them not merely talk, let them be prepared for all and every emergency.

A THREAT.

"I tell the British people from this platform," declared Sir Edward, "and I say it with all solemnity, that if there is any attempt made to take one jot or tittle in your rights as British citizens and in the advantages that have been won in this war of freedom, I tell them that at all consequences once more I will call upon those men to preserve alive the memory of the sacrifices of those who at their country's call went out and gave their lives in the service of their King and country." (Cheers).

Proceeding, he said that a few evenings ago in Parliament he asked Mr. Devlin what he wanted, and he replied "Dominion Home Rule." What was Dominion Home Rule? Under the circumstances in Ireland it was an Irish Republic camouflaged by another name, nothing more and nothing less. He had been asked to declare his views as regarded Dominion Home Rule when he came to Belfast. He never camouflaged anything—he called an Ulsterman an Ulsterman and he called a Sinn Feiner a rebel. He called Dominion Home Rule camouflage for an Irish Republic, and he sent this message to all whom it might concern, that they would have nothing to do with Dominion Home Rule or any other Home Rule. (Cheers.). They might call it what they liked, they might give it any specious name they liked, but they knew what the reality was, they avoided it as a thing unclean, they spurned it, and they flung it back—it had nothing to do with them or their people or their conditions. They told them they were loyal people, that the King and the Constitution and the British Empire were good enough for them, and the man who tried to knock the brick out of that solid foundation, if he came to Ulster, would know what the real feelings of Ulstermen and Ulsterwomen were. (Cheers.)

There was a campaign going on in America at the present moment, fostered by the Catholic Church there with the great funds at their disposal, which would be soon joined by the Germans and their friends in order to create a great anti-British feeling. There were honest men in England and in Scotland who kept saying to him that surely something must be done for fear they would lose the goodwill of America. "I want good feeling between America and this country," continued Sir Edward. "I believe the whole future peace of the world would probably depend upon the relations between the States and ourselves, but I am not going to submit to this kind of campaign, whether for friendship or for any other purpose, and I to-day say seriously to America: 'You attend to your own affairs and we will attend to ours; you look after your own questions at home and we will look after ours, but we will not brook interference in our affairs by any country, however powerful. (Cheers.). It was not for that that we waged the great war of independence which has just concluded."

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Sir Edward, in conclusion, said if the Government attempted to revive the Home Rule Act or put it into force he would once more summon the Provisional Government, and he would move that they repeal the Home Rule Act if nobody else did, and he would have behind him every loyal man and woman in Ulster. (Cheers). He believed if they appealed to the great British constituences who knew the part they had taken in the war, whatever the Government might be, they would be with them to a man. They told them now, as they told them before, they would not have Home Rule. (Cheers).

The resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The following are from comments on the speech of Sir E. Carson by Conservative papers:—

"The Times."—As for Sir Edward Carson's threats of armed rebellion, we regard them as having a perilous likeness to the threats of "direct action" by British imitators of the Russian Bolshevists. There is now no room for dictatorship in the British Commonwealth of free democracies—neither for a "dictatorship of the proletariat" nor for a dictatorship of Orangemen.

"Daily Mail."—Is there to be one law for Mr. Smillie and another for Sir Edward Carson? . . . Sir Edward Carson's sabre-rattling can only be intended to arouse passion against a quiet and just consideration of the Irish problem. The Government will make their path all the easier in Ireland and in this country if they let it be known that they intend to deal as firmly with Bolshevism among ex-Ministers as among Labour agitators.

"Daily Express."—At a time like this, with the world in the melting-pot, and when any spark may set things afire, Sir Edward Carson's threat of civil war is simply indefensible. ..."Evening Standard"—Ulster cannot be permitted to dictate to the rest of the Empire, and those who, speaking in the name of Uuster assume a superiority to the law are not less worthy of censure than the advocates of "direct action" in industrial politics.

"The Manchester Guardian".—Both the "Morning Post" and "Daily Telegraph" ignored the speech in their editorial columns, the "Telegraph"—formerly one of Sir Edward's most whole-hearted supporters—contenting itself with a half-column report on the sports page. The "Daily Chronicle", Mr. Lloyd George's principal organ, also refrained from all comment.

The speech contained direct threats of disorder and resistance to the law. It could probably be made the subject of successful prosecution under the ordinary law; it could beyond doubt be heavily punished under the provisions of the law for the Defence of the Realm. Similar incentives to violence, not to say rebellion, if made by a prominent Sinn Fein leader would almost certainly at once land him in gaol. Mr. Bonar Law had, of course, no answer to give to Mr. Devsin's inquiry whether Sir Edward Carson's incitements to disorder were to be ignored or whether any notice of them was to be taken in the interests of law and order. Considering that the present Lord Chancellor was a few years ago guilty of the same offence, the whole subject is obviously a delicate one for his colleagues in the Government. At the same time it is obvious that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if this kind of incendiarism is to be permitted on one side how is it to be penalised on the other?

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls

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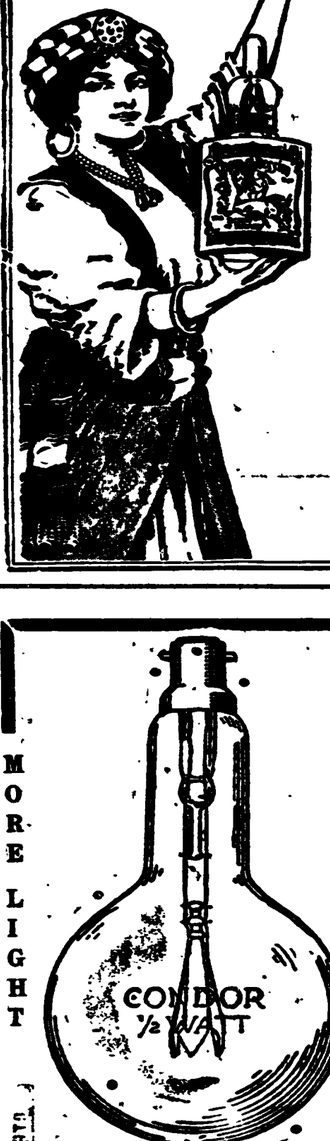

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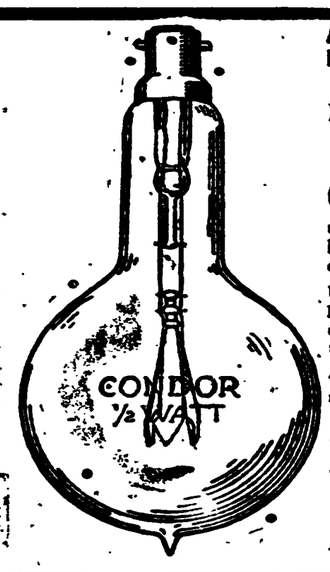

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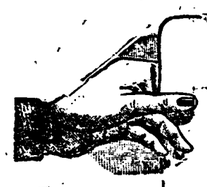

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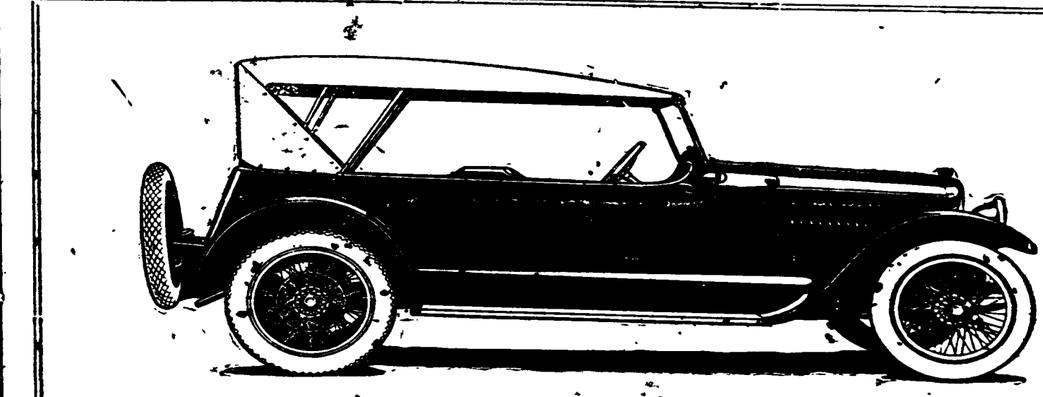

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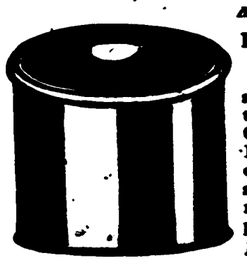

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